FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

AU171719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 p 7

["Text" of speech delivered by Jozef Wiejacz, head of the Polish delegation and deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the 12 February CSCE session in Madrid -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON BEHALF OF MY GOVERNMENT, I CATEGORICALLY REJECT, AS I HAVE BEFORE, ALL THE ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE INTO THE DISCUSSION INTERNAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN POLAND. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ISSUE, I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THE FOLLOWING:

POLAND'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS FALL WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCE OF THE POLISH STATE. A debate on the so-called Polish problem can only contribute toward deteriorating the situation in Europe. It is harmful of the CSCE process and can only complicate the search for an accord and a compromise both here in Madrid and elsewhere.

POINT TWO: I DECLARE THAT THE SUBSTANCE AND TONE OF THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, AS WELL AS OF OTHER SPEECHES, HAVE EFFECTS THAT ARE CONTRARY TO THE INTENDED ONES. STATES MAKING STATEMENTS IN THE SAME SPIRIT ENDEAVOR IN THEIR POLITICAL ACTIVITY TO ANTAGONIZE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY, TO DISRUPT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN MY COUNTRY, AND TO AGGRAVATE THE CRISIS. Such an unprecedented campaign against Poland can only be qualified as psychological warfare against us. Its effects are hardly predictable. However, its objectives are obvious. They are: to increase internal tensions in Poland, and to provoke conflicts and clashes. The authors of such a policy officially declare their readiness to assist the Polish people. However, they are really trying to prolong the duration of martial law and even to extend it, and some of them do not even rule out prospects for violent clashes in my country.

Let me ask: Is such activity compatible with the Final Act? Are representatives of the aforesaid countries aware, do they realize what devasting effects a civil war in Poland would have not only for Poland itself, but also for all Europe?

Point three: I reject as nonsensical and offensive the assertion made by the American secretary of state to the effect that martial law was imposed in Poland -- I quote -- "At the instigation and with the participation of the Soviet Union."

I declare once again: Martial law in Poland is based on sovereign decisions adopted by the legal authorities, and it has been endorsed by our parliament. It is up to my compatriots to assess this decision.

Point four: The imposition of martial law has not jeopardized any other state. Why, then, have we become the object of such a brutal campaign, of such political and even economic pressure? How are we supposed to interpret the position of those who talk about humane problems and man's rights, and at the same time apply the food weapon against us? Where are their so-called universal criteria pertaining to real and gross violations of human rights in other countries? We also know of such instances in states that are signatories to the Final Act.

We put the question openly: What is the true objective of the moves against Poland? You say you want martial law to be lifted in our country. We also desire that it be lifted as soon as possible. However, in reality, everything you do produces the opposite results. You declare you want a dialogue with Poland. At the same time, through your policy, you make attempts to make such a dialogue impossible. WHAT, THEN, ARE YOUR TRUE OBJECTIVES?

IF YOUR TRUE OBJECTIVE IS TO COMPLICATE OUR INTERNAL SITUATION, WHICH IS DIFFICULT ANYHOW, IN ORDER TO USE POLAND AS A PRETEXT IN YOUR STRATEGIC GAME, THEN WE REPEAT: YOUR EFFORTS ARE DOOMED. WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PREVENT THE CRISIS IN POLAND FROM BEING USED AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF DETENTE AND STABILITY IN EUROPE. POLAND WILL NOT BE A PRETEXT TO GO BACK TO THE COLD WAR EITHER AT THE MADRID MEETING OR BEYOND IT.

The truth is: THE INTERNAL CRISIS IN POLAND IS A FACT, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THERE MUST BE NO INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT IN CONNECTION WITH POLAND. Our internal problems are very real. We will settle them by way of national accord and of democratic, socialist reforms. We value economic and humane assistance no matter whether it comes from the East or from the West. We respect those who do not make cynical and hypocritical statements, but who lend us a helping hand even if they themselves are frequently in need.

The delegates to this meeting, which has been going on for many months, are perfectly aware that the sources of political tensions in recent years have been various. The fact is that the events in Poland have been and are being used by some governments to artificially feed those tensions. Representatives of some states have also proved that here in this hall.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE TRYING TO PLY THE SO-CALLED POLISH CARD BOTH IN MADRID AND ELSEWHERE IT IS HIGH TIME TO REALIZE THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE OUTSIDE PRESSURE AND ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS, POLAND WILL AT SOME TIME OVERCOME ITS CRISIS. HOWEVER, IF DAMAGE IS DONE TO OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS, THEY WILL REMAIN SPOILED FOR A LONGER TIME, PARTICULARLY WITH THOSE WHO ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR NATIONAL DRAMA FOR THEIR OBSCURE POLITICAL MACHINATIONS. Let us not create new obstacles of this type. That regrettable campaign should be stopped. There is still time for reflection.

As far as we are concerned, we continue to be prepared for constructive cooperation at this meeting on the basis of the document presented by neutral and nonaligned countries in December 1981.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD161604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 16 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR rejects all attempts at making the Geneva Disarmament Committee into any form of platform against socialism. This was underlined by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, at today's plenary session of this body. It is not the countries of socialism where social programs are being cut in favor of growing military expenditure. Thanks to the policy of the socialist states Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in its history.

The GDR is confident that the policy of jeopardizing peace and international cooperation has no future. Ambassador Dr Herder pointed to the broad peace movement in Europe and other parts of the world and stressed that the Geneva Disarmament Committee must not disregard this movement. The GDR politician underlined the importance of recent Soviet proposals for the gradual reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe. "We are convinced that the Geneva negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe can be brought to a successful conclusion if there exists the political will of the participants to negotiate on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security."

Dealing with the tasks facing the Geneva Disarmament Committee in its present session, the head of the GDR delegation pointed out the prime importance of progress in negotiations in the field of stopping the nuclear arms race and of transition to nuclear disarmament measures. He reiterated proposals for forming special working groups on nuclear disarmament and of drawing up an agreement on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests.

POLISH DISARMAMENT DELEGATE ON NATO 'ATTACKS'

LD170950 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] The disarmament committee of forty states continues debates in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The floor was taken today by chairman of the Polish delegation Ambassador Bogumil Sujka. While replying to anti-Polish attacks launched by representatives of NATO states, he firmly rejected their interpretations that the present developments in Poland are hamnpering businesslike disarmament negotiations.

"The disarmament committee of forty states was set up by the international community in order to make attempts at limiting arms and promoting disarmament in the divided world we live in. The committee has been bound to realize the goal of limiting arms and reaching disarmament. This has to imply equal respect for all the partners in the negotiations the committee [words indistinct] the reason for its existence", the speaker said.

Ambassador Sujka also confirmed the will of the Polish delegation to continue disarmament dialogue on all items of the agenda.

"It is of utmost importance for the committee not to waste time on discussions unrelated to its agenda and to concentrate its efforts on preparing the text of a draft complex disarament programme, and as far as is possible, also on preparing a draft convention on a ban on radiological weapons as well as to start constructive work on the text of a draft treaty banning chemical weapons", the chairman of the Polish delegation said.

One of the characteristic features of the discussion carried out in that forum over the past few days is the isolation of NATO states in their attempts to divert attention from proper statutory tasks of the committee by deliberately misinterpreting the present internal situation in Poland. An overwhelming majority of states participating in the session, including neutral and non-aligned countries as well as socialist states, follow a univocal assumption that tactical attempts by NATO states to play up Poland's internal affairs to justify the present escalation of armaments [words indistinct] much contrary to the basic aim of the committee, i.e. the limitation of arms and [words indistinct] disarmament.

POLISH DELEGATE PRESENTS DISARMAMENT DRAFT

LD181538 Warsaw PAP in English 1141 GMT 18 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondenc Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, 18 Feb (PAP) -- On behalf of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and the USSR, head of the Polish delegation to the Vienna Disarmament Negotiations Stanislaw Przygodzki today forwarded a new important disarmament initative at a session of seven socialist states and twelve NATO countries taking part in the negotiations.

He tabled a draft agreement on the first-stage mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and the related measures in central Europe.

The draft is composed of a preamble and five chapters. It is a comprehensive, thoroughly balanced document taking account of the positions of both sides and containing all the elements needed for an agreement on the first stage of the reductions.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON PARTY ROLE IN ARMY

AU191521 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Simon Ballabani article: "The Command and Staff Also Do Party Work"]

[Excerpts] At the Eighth AWP Congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "Party work is also done by the state and economic organs, army commands and staff, mass organizations, all cadres and workers, whether or not they are communist, because everyone is guided by the party's ideology and line; everyone implements the state's laws, regulations and plans in which this line is embodied."

In our [army] unit it is continuously being better and more clearly understood and established that the party's work is not and cannot be done only by the party organs and base organizations or their apparatuses, but should be done by everyone: communists, cadres, workers and youth in every sector where they work, in commands, staffs, units, offices, training and other places.

When we say that the commands and staffs also do party work, it should be clearly understood that it does not lower or weaken in the least the responsibility of the party organs and basic organizations to ensure the party's leading role in all problems. The party's leadership in the army, as in all the country's life, is law. The party organs and organizations are now better mobilizing their levers to fulfill tasks. They set tasks for communists who work in every party branch, they mobilize them, open up prospects for them, continually guide them in their work, control them and require them to render account for the timely and accurate implementation of all duties. Through the communists who act and direct in the commands and staffs, the party basic organizations and forums, in all their activity, work to make the people in the sectors, corps and service more aware, so that they will implement the tasks, functions and responsibilities which the party has given them in a revolutionary way and with initiative against manifestations of euphoria which have sometimes appeared.

The communists and cadres of the commands and staff are not only military specialists: they are, above all, specialists of the party line, they are political cadres. They always observe and interpret every problem and aspect from a political point of view, with a class prism and with a proletarian party spirit. Organizational and military measures for programs to ensure readiness, for work plans and various drilling exercises are always preceded by intense ideopolitical and propaganda work. This has now been made a standard work method for all categories of commands, staff and cadres, in the struggle against some alien manifestations and military technocratic tendencies shown by certain cadres, who believe that only political workers are responsible for educational problems. The command and staff cadres also do fruitful work in developing themes and lecturing soldiers on the basis of the political educational program on the problems of the party's history, communist morality, the popular nature of the army, the life of the small units, on national and international problems and others. This has not only resulted in raising the productivity and quality of educational work, but has also brought the cadres closer to the mass of soldiers and has further strengthened the ties and relations between the cadres and the masses.

Now we have accumulated rich experience in connection with the binding together of political and military work, so that the party's political and ideological work will also be obvious in military work, because as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us arms and equipment have their own philosophy. For this, a number of scientific activities and studies have been organized, such as ideological and military sessions, exercises for various subjects and military training, scientific-methodological counseling, analyses, studies and generalizations.

The command and staff cadres also do party work by integrating defense problems with the organs of the party, state, economy, districts and mass organizations, thus binding these problems closely with economic tasks. They know, as the party teaches us, that without a strong economy, there cannot be a strong defense. Because of this, they not only work and struggle to realize and implement economic-financial tasks and plans, but live actively with the economic problems of the cooperatives enterprises, sectors and brigade where they are concentrated. In compliance with this concern, they coordinate programs so that defense problems and production problems are dealt with without either hindering the other. Alongside this, they always participate in the political activities of the districts, in festivities and in commemorating historical events. This has strengthened relations between the units and the districts and has helped to successfully solve defense and production tasks.

TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU172122 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A trade and payments agreement was signed today in Tirana between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Republic of Cuba for the period 1981-5, as well as a trade and payments protocol for 1982.

The agreement and protocol were signed on the Albanian side by Myzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and on the Cuban side by Andres Yebra, vice minister of foreign trade. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by (Manuel Rubido), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Tirana.

During its stay in our country, the delegation was received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES -- Tirana, 7 Feb (ATA) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Marcel Martine, arrived in Albania yesterday. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Feb 82 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA -- Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, presented his credentials to the head of state, Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82 AU]

DISTRICT PIONEER ACTIVITIES -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Pioneer organization, the Elbasan Committee of Union of Working Youth of Albania organized a meeting with pioneers from the city and villages. Also present were expioneers, district state and party cadres and cadres of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Also present was Politburo Member Hajredin Celiku. Orders and medals granted by the Presidium of the People's Assembly were presented to the most distinguished units and individuals. Other activities were also organized in various other districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82 AU]

CZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND SOVIET ARMY MEETING

AU221620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On 22 February at Sofia's Central Army Club a festive meeting marking the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy took place. The meeting was attended by Comrades Dobri Czhurov, Misho Mishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military-administrative department head; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Buldaria; and Maj Gen Valeriy (Tsanagov), USSR military attache in Bulgaria; and military attaches of the fraternal socialist countries. Lt Gen Boris Karamfilov, deputy minister of national defense, spoke at the meeting.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER PEREZ-LLORCA VISITS

Arrival 22 Feb

AU221447 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, arrived on an official visit here today. He was welcomed by the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and by other official persons. The first in the history of Bulgaro-Spanish relations official meeting on the level of foreign ministers is due to open today. In 1977 Minister Mladenov paid a brief unofficial visit to Madrid.

Meeting With Mladenov

AU221953 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Feb (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Spain reaffirmed their readiness to further promote their bilateral relations. Bulgaro-Spanish relations were the topic of detailed discussions at the official dialogue held here today between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

Expressing satisfaction with cooperation in the economic, the political, the scientific and the cultural sphere, the two ministers reaffirmed the wish of their countries to further deepen and expand it. "Our wish for development of bilateral cooperation is sincere and permanent", said Mr Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. The ministers said that a good contractual and legal foundation has been set up for economic cooperation. They discussed the possibilities for its further promotion paying attention to industrial cooperation and the joint appearance at third markets. On the agenda figured also the possibilities for the signing of some new agreements, among which are: consular agreement, agreement for mutual defence of investments and an agreement for maritime commercial navigation.

Having set forth in detail and frankly the positions of their countries on the course and the prospects of the Madrid meeting, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca stressed that Bulgaria and Spain will do whatever necessary for its successful conclusion. They said that the process of detente has no other alternative and the sole way towards its continuation is the dialogue.

This evening Mr Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner in honour for his guest. The two ministers raised a toast for the further development of Bulgaro-Spanish relations.

NICARAGUAN TRADE MINISTER VISITS 22 FEB

Meeting With Bonev

AU221512 Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr Dionisio Marenco, minister of domestic trade of Nicaragua. Possibilities of cooperation in the field of home trade were discussed.

Protocol Signed

AU221951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On 22 February in Sofia a protocol on the talks between the delegation of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the delegation of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Domestic Trade was signed. The two countries agreed to carry out their cooperation in foreign trade in the following directions: exchange of consumer goods, scientific-technical cooperation in domestic trade and public nutrition, rendering scientific-technical assistance by Bulgarian specialists, and exchanges of experiences in domestic trade. The protocol was signed by Minister Georgi Karamanev and Dionisio Marenco, Nicaragua's minister of domestic trade.

[In an otherwise garbled item, Sofia BTA in English at 1832 GMT on 22 February adds the following: "During his stay here Mr Dionisio Marenco was received by Peko Takov, vice-president of the State Council and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP. Mr Takov presented Mr Marenco with the medal "1,300th Anniversary of Bulgaria." The guest from Nicaragua also met the deputy chairmen of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Stanish Bonev."]

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NEW SOVIET BLOC MBFR PROPOSAL

AU221315 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Editorial commentary: "Toward a Balance on a Lower Level"]

[Text] An important new initiative adopted by the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is likely to give an impetus to the efforts aimed at achieving military detente on our continent and further steps in this first stage of reductions. The goal of this initiative is to rescue the negotiations from the stalemate that has come about because of the Western states' attitude, as well as from the fruitless discussions about "figures," and to lead the negotiations toward a mutually advantageous agreement, toward a practical alleviation of military confrontation in central Europe.

How can we describe the main essence and significance of this initiative adopted by the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR -- which are the four direct participants in the Vienna negotiations?

It is above all characterized by its exceptionally topical meaning. The negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for over 8 years at the Vienna Hofburg Palace. The socialist countries -- both the direct and indirect participants in these negotiations -- have always been striving to achieve the final goal of the negotiations -- namely to prepare agreements likely to produce a military-political detente without disruption the existing, approximate balance of forces on the European Continent. This target has been agreed upon by all participants in the negotiations and is not subject to revision.

Unfortunately, however, the behavior of the Western partners demonstrates their aspiration toward amending the agreements, on the one hand, as well as their striving to block agreement, on the other hand. This trend which they are persistently pursuing is expressed in their proposals, which have nothing in common with realistic reductions and go far beyond the area subject to reductions. The Western partners are protracting the controversial discussions about figures and facts on troops, disregarding the basic factor -- namely the existence of an approximate balance of forces, which is admitted in a number of NATO documents as well as in various statements made by Western leaders. In addition to this, the approximate balance of forces on the European Continent represents an inseparable part of the existing military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces as a whole.

The negative Western stand at the Vienna negotiations is, at the same time, directly linked to the increasingly aggressive attitude of NATO, and of the United States, in particular.

The new initiative of the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations coincides with these circumstances, precisely. It affects the first stage of reductions which includes the reduction and limitation of the troops and armaments of the USSR and the United States. This, however, will open the path toward the envisaged target -- namely to reduce, in two stages, the total number of armed forces on each side (meaning of each military bloc) to equal collective levels amounting to 900,000 men on each side.

The adoption of this new draft for an agreement will mean a contribution to a practical alleviation of military confrontation and at the same time -- a fact of great importance -- it will prevent a further increase of armed forces and armaments on the European Continent. The great advantage of the draft submitted by the socialist countries is that is represents a further pursuit of their basic policy -- namely to establish a careful balance between the interests of the security of all states represented at the Vienna negotiations -- of both the socialist and capitalist countries participating in this forum -- as well as to safeguard the interests of great and small participating countries and to protect the security of both the direct participants in the negotiations and of the countries taking part in the forum on the basis of a special status.

All these activities confirm the realistic approach of the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations. The new draft represents a synthesis of all results obtained from the prolonged debates at the Hofburg Palace. As a result of comprehensive proposals submitted by the fraternal countries during the 1978-80 period a practical rapprochement of the two sides on a series of questions has already been reached. This rapprochement is reflected in the most recent draft.

An important factor of the draft is the clause concerning a parallel reduction of armed forces and armaments of both the USSR and the United States, as well as of the other participating countries, aimed at freezing the number of armed forces for each country on a collective basis throughout the period during which the agreement will be valid. This guarantees a link between the first and second stages of reductions, as well as the comprehensive character of the entire process. The measures likely to guarantee the implementation of the agreement are broad and well-balanced as well. It is in connection with these measures, precisely, that the Western states are displaying an attitude which might be called putting the cart before the horse. This is expressed in their intentional emphasis on control measures, which they are insisting upon in an exaggerated fashion and which, according to them, should go far beyond the reduction of armaments itself.

Thus, a comprehensive document has been placed on the negotiating table at the Vienna Hofburg Palace which creates all necessary prerequisites for achieving an agreement. It now depends upon the political good will of the west whether the dead end will be overcome and practical measures for military detente will be adopted. The achievement of this goal, however, it of vital importance for the European peoples and for peace throughout the world.

DAILY CRITICIZES CHURCH INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

AU192017 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 17 Feb 82 pp 2, 3

[Article by Prof Deyan Pavlov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME observer on ideological matters: "Doctrine of Catholic Clericalism and Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] During the epoch of the bourgeoisie's upsurge, its ideologists waged a sharp struggle against scholasticism as a weapon of obsolete feudalism. After becoming a counterrevolutionary class, however, the bourgeoisie found allies in clericalism and scholasticism in struggling against the worker's movement and Marxist theory. According to V.I. Lenin, the monopolistic bourgeoisie, "fearing the strongly growing proletariat, supports everything that is obsolete, declining and feudal." This fully refers to the Catholic clericalism as a weapon of anticommunism. We, of course, do not equalize believers with clericals. Clericalism is a reactionary political speculation with belief. It is a counterrevolutionary "politization" of religion and "theologization" of policy in the interest of the conservative forces of the epoch.

The Marxists respect believers and their convictions when they are not involved in any anti-popular political actions. In this, we are guided by Lenin's behest "that we must very carefully struggle against religious prejudice; those who insult religious feelings cause great harm to this struggle." However, we do not forget that certain imperialistic forces, in their growing activity against detente and social progress, are trying to use Catholic clericalism for their obscure goals. This is a particularly powerful channel for ideological influence. The Society of Jesus alone publishes 1,320 journals in 50 languages, while Vatican Radio has 800 radio stations. Catholic clericalism has a millenium of experience in defending all of the exploiting socioeconomic formations in history.

It is unfortunate that there are still Catholic cardinals today who, even at variance with the new official line adopted by the Vatican in this respect, approve of nuclear war. New York's Cardinal Terence Cook said in December 1981 that "President Reagan's strategy on nuclear weapons as well as on the limited nuclear war are morally acceptable." Such statements are the climax of the reactionary Catholic clericalism and also are in full harmony with the actions of the superconservative forces of the U.S. and world imperialism headed by Reagan!

Such manifestation, of course, make one forget that during the sixties Pope John XXIII began a campaign for "adopting" Catholicism to the present times, and issued the Vatican's first interdict in defense of peace "Pace in Terris" in 1963. Since then the popes, including the present Pope John Paul II, have been conducting a dialogue of Catholicism with the participants in the revolutionary worker's movement, with the Marxists.

Many things have changed in the Vatican toward the direction of recognizing the main requirement of the era -- the need to not allow a nuclear war to occur and to guarantee peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The Vatican continues to normalize relations with the socialist countries and to contribute to resolving a number of the main problems of the present. The Vatican was also represented at the 1975 Helsinki all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this respect, the colossal changes within the last quarter of our century that are in favor of peace, democracy and social progress also had their impact on the course followed by the Vatican, which course is not at all identical with the one of Pius XII. Nevertheless, Catholic clericalism remained one of the most active and persistent anti-Marxist and antisocialist forces in the gigantic ideological struggle in the international arena. The Czechoslovak daily NOVE SLOVO on 15 October 1981 stated that "in the present critical situation in Poland, the social ideology of the church and its content and function must be regarded as the main competitor of Marxism-Leninism...The entire present Catholic doctrine is to a certain extent peculiarly "borrowed" from the Marxist ideas, while the common believers accept them as the church's proper ideas.

The Czechoslovak daily adds that "the church workers do not comprehend socialism in a passive manner; they try to transform and erode it, particularly its superstructure. They primarily try to neutralize its worldwide and ideolgoical function." In connection with developments in Poland, the social doctrine of the church actually revealed its eclectic nature and its attempt to carry out a certain "renewed Christian socialism" in Poland. It is not accidental that the program of the extreme Solidarity cricles has always emphasized that it was based on the "values of Christian morals and nationalism." On 10 February 1982, the U.S. author David (Lend) tried, over the Voice of America Radio, to suggest that the Catholic Church is "a guardian of the Polish national spirit," and that "the church evangelizes and directs human conscience" which was supposed to act as a strait jacket to the defenders of the legitimate socialist order in fraternal Poland. During his visit to Poland in 1979, Pope John Paul II, under the abstract slogans of "the spiritual unity of Christian Europe," indirectly attacked the historic and dialectic materialism which is an ideological basis of socialist society.

He castigated "totalitarian materialism" and launched the idea of the so-called free access of other forces to the mass information media in Poland and so forth. REUTER also interpreted the 3 September 1981 social interdict of John Paul II "On Human Labor" as a "practical interference of the church in social life" and as "a message of the Polish trade union Solidarity to Eastern Europe."

All attempts to use religious beliefs as reactionary political goals harm the dialogue that is being held between Catholics and Marxists, as well as the efforts to guarantee the supreme common asset -- peace, cooperation and the progress of mankind. There cannot be any compromises on this issue!

TODOROV MEETS INDIA'S GANDHI, FOREIGN MINISTER

AU201500 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Delhi, 20 Feb (BTA) -- Yesterday Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, received the here-visiting Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly. Mrs Indira Gandhi gave high assessment to Bulgaro-Indian friendly relations. She gave prominence to her talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov during her last year's visit to Bulgaria. Discussions went on questions related to the two countries' cooperation. Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that the Bulgarian parliamentarists were impressed by India's achievements in agriculture and industry made in the fulfilling of the governmental programmes for socioeconomic development. Mrs Indira Gandhi dwelt on the part the Indian people play in fulfilling these programmes.

The Bulgarian parliamentarists had a meeting with Mr Narasimha Rao, India's foreign minister. Emphasis was laid on the two countries' active part played in preserving and safeguarding peace and understanding between the two peoples and stress was laid on the increased brisk activity of the peace-loving forces. Views were exchanged on questions related to the international situation and hope was expressed in the positive outcome of the forthcoming UN disarmament session.

The Bulgarian guests were made familiar with the work of the Indian parliament where they were met with a pronounced interest.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

AU221947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On 22 February Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vyacheslav Sychev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology. They discussed matters pertaining to the two countries' cooperation in the spheres of science and technology in a friendly atmosphere.

AGREEMENT ON AUTOMOBILES SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU201938 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 20 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, and Mr Pavol Bahyl, Czechoslovakia's minister of general engineering, reached an agreement and signed here a document on expanding and deepening the two countries' cooperation in the field of automobile-making, especially in the manufacture of heavy diesel engines, clutches and gear-boxes for lories, buses, etc. Minister Toncho Chakurov visited some enterprises of the mechanical engineering. He had talks on questions related to bilateral cooperation with Mr Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and with Mr Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical engineering of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

MOVES FOR RENEWED UNION ACTIVITY IN POLAND NOTED

LD222014 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Examining prospects of the trade union movement in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst (Stefan Vadyat) says today that its future is a highly important issue in Poland. In the (?past) period extremist forces succeeded in turning the trade unions movement into a tool of antisocialist destruction. Yesterday a document was (?arranged) in Warsaw for nationwide discussion. It was drawn up by a government committee and is to serve as the basis of legislation on the resumption of the activities of Poland's trade unions. The document proceeds from the fact that the socialist state requires the support of a strong trade unions movement which reflects the interests of the state, protects labor interests, encourages honest work and promotes socialist democracy. It must recognize the social ownership of means of production, abide by the law, respect the Constitution and recognize the leading role of Poland's United Workers' Party, as well as Poland's international ties of alliance.

As to foreign relations, trade unions certainly cannot link their activities with political forces and trade union organizations assuming a hostile attitude toward socialist Poland. What happened to Poland's trade union movement in 1980 must be prevented. It was then that under the guise of trade union activities political opposition began to form itself. Through the medium of the unions it acted counter to the interests of Poland's working people, dragging the country to the verge of national disaster. It was only the proclamation of a state of emergency which averted catastrophe. At the same time it is evident that the policy pursued by the Solidarity union was not determined by Polish workers, but by exponents of extremist counterrevolutionary forces and groupings. The draft document points out that persons known for their extremist stands cannot be given any more scope on account of their destructive activities.

'CHARTER 77' GROUP VIEWS PRICE INCREASE IMPACT

LD221334 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 22 Feb (DPA) -- The price increases which were introduced in early February in the CSSR have had a tangible effect on people's living standards. This is said by the Czechoslovak civil rights movement "Charter 77" in a statement published on Monday by Czech civil rights circles in the West.

The document calls upon the Prague government to prevent the further development of the crisis, to comprehensively discuss the situation at the forthcoming trade union congress and to publish uncensored the decisions adopted there. This, the most recent statement by the civil rights movement goes on to demand once again the release of all political prisoners from CSSR jails and an end to the persecution of civil rights campaigners.

VIENNA MBFR SESSION POSSIBILITIES ANALYZED

Bloc Initiative Praised

AU221159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Milos Krejci commentary in column "Notes": The Way Out of Impasse"]

[Text] At the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations held on Thursday, Czechoslovakia -- and also the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the USSR -- submitted a draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe in the first stage and on measures connected with it."

What is the advantage of this initiative? In the first place, it balances the security interests of all states -- socialist, capitalist, big and small -- which are represented in Vienna, of direct participants and of countries with special status. It also determines the number of troops which the USSR and the United States would withdraw from central Europe in the course of the first stage.

The aim of the proposal is that after the conclusion of the second stage of reductions the numerical strength of the troops of neither of the participating sides would exceed the collective ceiling of 900,000 men. It has to prevent the further growth of armed forces and the stockpiling of armament in central Europe.

It is a composite, comprehensive document, which summarizes the results of the years of discussions and shows a realistic path toward the reduction of military confrontation in Europe.

We, who are in the very heart of this continent, as well as our allies, are understandably greatly concerned about the preparations to deploy further American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, with which NATO would like to achieve military superiority. However, since the signing of the SALT II treaty in 1979 (which the U.S. Government refuses to ratify) the Soviet Union has not undertaken anything in the sphere of nuclear weapons which could lead to changing the existing approximate parity of forces. A part of this parity of forces is also the equilibrium in the sphere of the so-called conventional weapons, which are the subject of negotiations in Vienna and whose limitation, the same as the reduction of the troops' numerical strength, should be the subject of the proposed agreement. The proposal also contains principles which would contribute to creating more trust, such as mutually informing one another and establishing temporary control posts.

The important initiative of the socialist states in Vienna, in which also our country has a share, offers a solution which would not infringe the security of either side, but -- on the contrary -- would maintain the existing approximate parity on a lower level. On the whole, the initiative would help -- if the other side manifests an identical approach -- to open a scope for military and political detente. Such a solution would confirm that with good will on both sides, even the most complex issues can be resolved.

Call for Progress

AU221407 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in column "Word on Events": "New Evidence of Endeavor and Flexibility"]

[Text] The Vienna talks on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been in the doldrums for quite some time now. Using the pretext of various unconstructive conditions, the NATO countries' delegations had been hindering all progress. The Western countries' position is influenced by the current aggressive course of the policy of the Reagan administration. However, the lack of progress to date has begun evoking doubts among the public about the usefulness of these talks.

The latest propsal of the CSSR, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union is further evidence of the sincere endeavors and the great contribution of the socialist countries. In their proposal they have combined and summarized all the partial accomplishments of the Vienna talks so far and, as they have done many times in the past, they meet the Western demands halfway. The proposal is another telling example of the socialist countries' flexibility. The proposal of the four Warsaw Pact countries comes at a time when Washington is intentionally increasing international tension. The best answer to the Western drums of confrontation is an offer in the opposite direction -- to relax tension and create conditions for averting the danger of a conflict.

The new initiative of the socialist countries makes it possible to begin with a concrete reduction of the threat of confrontation in the center of the European Continent. It formulates the final objective clearly and unambiguously: The numerical strength of the troops of either side is not to exceed 900,000 men. The first stage of the USSR-U.S. reduction of troops and armament would involve reducing the Soviet forces by 20,000 men and the U.S. forces by 13,000 men. The other signatory states -- according to the proposal -- should freeze the numerical strength of their troops. After that, further reduction stages would follow.

The socialist countries have not forgotten the measures which are to guarantee the fulfillment of the agreement -- informing one another about reductions, establishing temporary control posts, making use of national technical means of control and similar things. The new agreement would determine the limit of armed forces, it would be a guide for gradual reduction, and its observance would confirm that with political will on both sides even the most complex problems can be resolved. However, the agreement's greatest value would be in that it would pave the way for military and political detente, and prove that the existing approximate parity of forces could be maintained on a lower level, without infringing any side's security.

Thus here is a concrete proposal which makes it possible to accomplish first practical results, which creates a new basis for dialogue in Vienna. Should the West concur in this proposal, then it would be of considerable importance not only for the Vienna talks, but also for the entire international situation. The latest proposal of the socialist countries is a composite and comprehensive document containing all the fundamental elements for a mutually acceptable agreement. Should the NATO countries continue to try to avoid the adoption of an agreement which would push the Vienna talks considerably ahead, the responsibility before the world public will be theirs. The talks in Vienna have been going on for 9 years. Not only Europe, but the whole world waits for some results which would constitute detente, hope and better prospects for the future.

CHNOUPEK PRAISES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD221532 Prague CTK in English 0822 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bratislava, 22 Feb (CTK) -- "The Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries continue to pursue the course of peace and peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament even in the present international situation worsened in the past period due to imperialism," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said in the latest issue of the Slovak weekly SVET SOCIALIZMU.

Soviet proposals, based on the willingness and readiness of the Soviet Union to decrease the number of medium-range missiles in Europe by hundreds of units, show a direct and concrete road towards real "zero option" contrasting with the imaginary "zero option" suggested by U.S. President Reagan and aimed only at unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and preservation of the military strength of NATO.

Talks on these problems can be successful only if both sides observe the principle of equality and equal security which must not be violated, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

TV CARRIES SOVIET ATTACHE'S ARMY DAY REMARKS

LD222220 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] In Moscow the working people and garrison held a festive meeting on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Maj Gen Yuriy Chaipanov, Soviet military and air attache to Czechoslovakia, now talks on the occasion of this anniversary:

[Begin recording -- in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Esteemed comrades, dear friends. Every year on 23 February the Soviet people greet the Soviet Army and Navy Day, a day of fame and pride of all our people. This year's 64th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Armed Forces is traditionally celebrated by our foreign friends, the nations of the socialist countries where the older generations well remember Red Army soldiers who liberated them from the Fascist yoke.

The workers'-farmers' Red Army was founded at the decision of the party, at the decision of the great leader of the proletariat -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- it was founded to defend the results of the revolution against the forces of the international imperialism and internal counterrevolution. In savage fights lasting for more than 3 years on the entire territory of our vast country, the Red Army convincingly won over the enemy and ensured the conditions for the peace work of the workers and farmers liberated from oppression. But in 1941 the perfidious attack carried out by Fascist Germany again forced the Soviet people to take to arms. Our people not only did not give in but totally defeated the enemy in the Great Patriotic War. Our excellent Armed Forces defended the freedom and independence of the country and fulfilled their internationalist mission with honor.

After the war, as the obstacles created by the imperialists at the time of the cold war were being removed, the CPSU and the fraternal parties achieved an improvement of the international situation. However, at the outset of the 1980's the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, again aggravated international relations and directly entered the path of war preparations. They hide behind the false cliches about a Soviet military threat. They have unleashed an unprecedented arms race and create dangerous war centers in various parts of the world.

Let the enemies of the policy of detente not be mistaken! Let them not interpret our love for peace as weakness! The Soviet Union wields a vast military potential. Any attempts to gain a military advantage over us are doomed to failure. At the moment the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are united in a military alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces. Well equipped with the latest types of military technology, they are constantly prepared for combat and constitute a reliable shield against any attempt at aggression. In implementing the peace program for the 1980's adopted by the 16th [as heard] CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union together with the fraternal countries will continue staunchly to ease tension and to ensure international security, while not relaxing its revolutionary vigilance towards the aggressive attempts of imperialism. [end recording]

TELEVISION COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD221950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak Television, and Sergey Georgiyevich Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a working protocol in Prague today on cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet television for 1982-83. The document provides for the traditional exchange of news shots, documentaries and cultural programs as well as for the exchange of material on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Cooperation was agreed on for coproductions and in modernizing television technology.

BLOC PARTY OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE 18-19 FEB

AU221237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Working Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Feb (CTK) -- A working meeting of the heads and deputy heads of the political-organizational departments of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist parties was held in Prague on 18-19 February 1982.

The participants in the meeting assessed issues connected with the preparations of the consultation of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries, dealing with political-organizational work.

NOVA MYSL VIEWS SUBVERSION IN SOCIALIST STATES

LD221908 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 22 Feb (CTK) -- NOVA MYSL, theoretical and political journal of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, compared various aspects of the crisis and counterrevolution in Poland with the developments in Hungary in the mid-1950's and in Czechoslovakia in the late 1960's in an article entitled "Ideo-Political Face of Counterrevolution in Poland".

The author, deputy director of the Communist Party Institute of Marxism-Leninism Milan Matous, said the most important aspect of counterrevolutionary tactics was its class-political orientation. In Hungary, counterrevolutionaries relied on strong remnants of the bourgeoisie and fascist Horthyite elements. In Czechoslovakia, they attempted to disorientate mainly certain sections of the intelligentsia. In Poland, because of a number of inconsistencies in the construction of socialism, counterrevolution had a broader social base for its activities and relied on a relatively strong small bourgeoisie, the private agricultural sector and private small trade. It exerted great effort to disorientate the working class.

After the failure of the counterrevolutionary attempt in Czechoslovakia in 1968, the tactics of internal subversion of socialism was elaborated into a concept of "destabilization", according to which the socialist system is to be disrupted by combined economic, political and ideological means. The aim is not only to uproot socialism in one country but also to impair the unity and cooperation of several states, or of the entire socialist community, Milan Matous said in his article.

Imperialist forces have drawn certain lessons from the failures of counterrevolutions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and devised new tactics of subversion, based also on the use of economic levers. An important role in the economic and social disruption of Poland was played by enormous loans which are increasingly being used by the West for the purpose of political blackmail.

International reaction had far-reaching plans in connection with the counterrevolutionary attempt in Poland. The principal goal was not to uproot socialism in the country which most of the bourgeois quarters regarded as hardly possible to achieve, but to weaken to the maximum degree the unity of the socialist community, to slow down its economic and social development, to discredit real socialism in the eyes of the world public, to reduce its attractiveness for the working class in capitalist states, and to discredit the principles of the communist movement.

CZECH PROSECUTOR GENERAL OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS

LD191906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Report on a news conference held on 19 February in Prague to brief newsmen on the main trends of the activities of the prosecutor's office of the Czech Socialist Republic from 1981 to 1985, by Lambert Jezerk -- recorded]

[Text] Two main conclusions emerged at the news conference: First, the prosecutor's office has accomplished the tasks set for the past period by following the long-term concept of unified activity between the prosecutor's office and its organs; second, future activities will be no less demanding and comprehensive. The successful accomplishment of these activities -- and this was the main problem that the representatives of the prosecutor's office emphasized -- will require improved management and organizational work, activity and a responsible approach by each official.

After the news conference, I asked Dr Jaroslav Krupauer, the prosecutor general of the Czech Socialist Republic, to briefly characterize the future tasks.

[Krupauer] The prosecutor's office continues to give prime importance to the tasks connected with combating crime. This is the worst and socially the most serious form of legal violation. In the 1980's, crime remains a social phenomena in our country which has an adverse effect on the development of socialist society. The damage it causes is not negligible. Another task which we consider important is making a specific contribution to reinforcing the state of legality in our economy. According to our findings, this state of affairs is still characterized by many unsatisfactory cases of bad discipline and irresponsibility. We have found many cases where economic and technological discipline have been violated, a low state of responsibility in [word indistinct] production the violation of regulations governing the utilization and management of financial and material resources. Consistent action must be taken against the perpetrators of such negative phenomena as corruption, and the misuse of public funds; that is where repression plays an irreplaceable role. [sentence as heard]

We are conducting a struggle against everything that hampers a more successful progress toward attaining an advanced socialist society. We are convinced that the prosecutor's office will have the public's full support.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES SUPPORT BUILDING OF SOCIALISM

AU191158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "General Assembly of the Christian Peace Conference Association"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb (CTK) -- Attended by representatives and delegates of the churches that are members of religious societies and theological academies, a general assembly of the Christian Peace Conference regional association was held this Tuesday in Prague; it was chaired by Professor Milan Salajka, dean of the Hus Czechoslovak Theological University department. In connection with the discussion of this organization's activities and the formulation of its next tasks it was stressed that the important mission of churches in the CSSR is to lead believers toward participating more actively in building and developing our socialist fatherland. The delegates expressed the conviction that in the current international situation it is the churches' duty to promote a renewal of relations of trust and cooperation among the peoples, and to ward off all attempts at abusing religion for antisocialist goals. The participants in the assembly were greeted by Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium, who particularly appraised the activity of Czechoslovak churches as an active component of the world struggle for peace.

OLOMOUC BISHOP DECORATES CIVIL SERVANT

AU192042 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Report signed "(OBR)": "Bishop Dr J. Vrana Visits Chairman of the Regional National Committee"]

[Text] Dr J. Vrana, apostolic administrator and Olomouc bishop, yesterday visited F. Skacel, chairman of the North Moravian regional national committee. In a friendly talk, this church representative informed the regional national committee chairman about the general situation in the Olomouc archdiocese and acquainted him with the believers' efforts in the fulfillment of all-social tasks. In his address, Dr. J. Vrana appraised most positively the cooperation with national committees in the North Moravia Region. At the end of the meeting, the Olomouc bishop presented the regional national committee chairman with the memorial medal of the Olomouc archdiocese, as an expression of appreciation for the meritorious work of the top body of the state administration in the region.

SOVIET ARMY DAY, 'BROTHERHOOD' WEEK MARKED

'Brotherhood' Week Opens

LD221824 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] This year's week of Brotherhood-in-Arms was ceremoniously opened today at the National People's Army (NVA] 'Otto Schlag' troop unit. At a meeting, members of the NVA and Soviet Armed Forces affirmed their determination to protect, in close alliance, socialism against all imperialist attacks. In an address Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister congratulated the Soviet troops on the 64th anniversary of their armed forces. The courage, valor and willingness to make sacrifices of the heroes of the Soviet Army will never be forgotten, he emphasized. These heroes are a permanent example for NVA members, spurring them on to new achievements in the military safeguarding of socialism and peace.

Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, said it is the first duty of the members of these units to increase overall vigilance and combat readiness. In this way the Soviet soldiers, side by side with the NVA and other fraternal armies, form a reliable shield at the foremost frontier of the countries of socialism.

Cable on Army Day

LD221802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Potsdam, 22 Feb (ADN) -- On Monday, the High Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany celebrated the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with a festive event in Wuensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk). There was heavy applause when those assembled received a congratulatory message, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the GDR Council of Ministers. Members of the group stressed in a message of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, their firm commitment to protect socialism and peace at all times under the leadership of the CPSU and in conjunction with the Brotherhood-in-Arms.

They warmly welcomed Joachim Herrmann and Erich Mielki, members of the SED Politburo and other personalities from the GDR party and state leadership. Present on the Soviet side were, among others, Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander-in-chief of the group.

TALKS ON W. BERLIN HELD WITH SENAT OFFICIAL

LD221758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] West Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN) -- Ambassador Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR Government and Gerhard Kunze, representative of the West Berlin Senat, met for discussions today. Issues related to the further development and normalization of relations between the GDR and West Berlin were discussed.

HONECKER RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA 22 FEB

LD221924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, for a friendly talk at the Central Committee building today. Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma both agreed that in view of the imperialist policies of confrontation and arms buildup, it is necessary to increase the fight for preserving world peace. This demands the broad alliance of all forces interested in peace. Especially important is the implementation of practical measures for arms limitation and disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security.

The two sides resolutely condemned the continuing, illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia by the South African racist regime, and the criminal policy of aggression toward Angola and the other progressive states in southern Africa. This policy of brutal suppression, terror, interference and blackmail, not only tolerated by the imperialist states but actively supported by the U.S. administration, constitutes a serious threat to the interests of all progressive forces, African states and world peace.

The two politicians emphatically demanded that the Namibian people be granted the independence which has been withheld for many years on the basis of UN Resolution 435.

Sam Nujoma emphasized that SWAPO would not hesitate to continue and determinedly increase its just liberation struggle in order to frustrate the delaying tactics of South Africa and the other imperialist states in solving the Namibia problem. Erich Honecker promised that the GDR would continue to give solidarity support to the fight of the Namibian people led by its sole legitimate representative, SWAPO. Sam Nujoma paid tribute to the great help which was given to SWAPO by the states of the socialist community, the frontline states -- above all young Angola -- as well as all progressive states and forces in Africa and the world. This is an important factor in the fight for victory by the Namibian people, Nujoma said. During their talks Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the numerous initiatives and efforts by the GDR workers to translate into action the objectives adopted at the 10th SED Congress, under the extremely complicated international conditions, for the benefit of the people and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

The cordial meeting was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr. (Yiambo), member of the SWAPO Central Committee; and Obod T. Emvula, SWAPO representative to the GDR.

FISCHER RECEIVES NEW LIBYAN REPRESENTATIVE

AU221749 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received for a talk (Mabruk Ali el Gayed), secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at the beginning of his work.

In the talk both sides stressed their interest in further developing and deepening the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Unanimous views in the struggle for peace and international security as well as in the anti-imperialist struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism were stressed.

(Mabruk Ali el Gayed) conveyed cordial greetings from (Abdel Ali el Obeidi), secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriya for Foreign Relations, which were reciprocated by Minister Fischer.

BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN GREVESMUEHLEN

AU221850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 17 February a man violated the GDR state border in the Grevesmuehlen area. The border violator was detained. He had no identification papers with him. According to his own information, he is FRG citizen Wolfgang Skiba. The identity of the person and the details of the border violation are being examined by the responsible GDR organs.

1982 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC IN BERLIN

LD222050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN) -- An agreement on trade and payment transactions for 1982 between the governments of the GDR and the PRC was signed in Berlin on Monday. The signatures were appended by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Eugen Kattner and and Wang Runsheng. The agreements provided for the mutually beneficial intensification of supplies. The GDR will supply China with, among other things, textile machinery, machinery for the processing of plastics, trucks, scientific instruments and medical appliances, bottling lines and potash fertilizers. On the basis of this agreement the traditional supplies by China to the GDR will be continued. This covers tungsten ore, antimony, borax, oils, cotton fabrics and textiles, rice, spices, canned fruit and vegetables as well as other products. Present at the signing of the 1982 trade agreement were Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign trade of the GDR, and Chen Dong, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

Also today, a meeting took place between State Secretary Dr Beil and Wang Runsheng, head of the Chinese Government delegation, at which both sides said that the results achieved in the negotiations are an important contribution toward promoting trade. They discussed the necessary measures for the realization of the agreement signed.

FELFE ADDRESSES ZSCHOPAU PEASANTS MEETING

DW191207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1551 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Excerpts" from address by Werne Felfe, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, at the Zschopau Kreis peasants conference on 18 February -- recorded]

[Text] The course of your conference shows that the cooperative farmers and workers in the LPG's and cooperative institutions of your kreis are facing the high demands of the eighties with rich initiative, constructively and creatively, taking their own concrete conditions into account and following the example set by the competition drive of the Gersleben and Udestedt cooperative peasants. This is the very spirit which should characterize the allround preparation of the 12th GDR Peasants' Congress everywhere.

Dear friends and comrades, in implementing the economic strategy of the eighties we proceed from the fact that the socialist agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry is part of our economy and the 10 key points of the economic strategy fully apply to it. In the implementation of the 10th party congress resolutions the main task of the socialist agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry under the new conditions analyzed by the 3rd Central Committee plenum consists in safeguarding on a growing level the stable supply of the people with foodstuffs and industry with raw materials and at the same time in further reducing imports, above all grain and fodder imports, as well as in further reducing the consumption of energy resources.

We are aware -- and nobody makes any bones about it -- that this is not easy. Nonetheless it is necessary and we will find solutions, just as you discussed it at your kreis peasants' conference. It has become clear that additional large reserves can be opened up in your crop production LPG's. They lie in a better cultivation of the soil, the provision of humus and the strict observance of agro-technical deadlines. It also becomes particularly clear from the existing excessively large differences in yields. Compared to the Weissbach LPG peasants, for example, the Grossolberdorf LPG peasants over several years have had a yield that was 2.8 (?decatons) of grain units higher per hectare of arable land, and this, even though their arable soil is qualitatively worse than that of Weissbach.

MARJAI, LAZAR TALK WITH POLAND'S OZDOWSKI

LD221906 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Feb (MTI) -- Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Jerzy Ozdowski of Poland, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, began discussion of the questions on the agenda of the 19th session of the cooperation committee in Budapest on Monday.

In the afternoon Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jerzy Ozdowski. The cordial and friendly meeting was attended also by Jozsef Marjai, Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungary's ambassador to Warsaw, and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Poland's Budapest ambassador.

SOVIETS, RAKOWSKI, OTHERS VIEW SANCTIONS, TRADE

LD200452 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Panorama" program, presented by unidentified announcer: passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The "Panorama" program wishes to deal today with the world political consequences of the trade restrictions that were introduced long before events in Poland and particularly the sanctions that were introduced in the wake of the turnabout in Poland. These harm first and foremost the Polish economy. Forbidding the NATO countries to give commercial credit to Poland, they freeze the negotiations that have already begun on rescheduling the Polish debt repayment and threaten further sanctions. For the time being they are only making threats against the Soviet Union. The accusation is that the Poles introduced the state of emergency on Moscow's orders. Moreover, Haig has even informed the NATO foreign ministers that the relevant decree was printed in Moscow 3 months in advance. Here is an authoritative Soviet opinion.

[Vitaliy Kobysh, head of a subdepartment of the CPSU Central Committee, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] "The situation in Poland is becoming normalized. Life is returning to normal. It seems to me that all those who want the good of the Polish people, those who want, as they put it, to let Poland be Poland, can only welcome this process. The introduction of the state of emergency in Poland occurred at the initiative of the Polish Government. It was carried out by the lawful, constitutional Polish Government. The Soviet Union had nothing to do with this.

"In Washington and also in certain other NATO countries, there has been a very nervous reaction to the Polish events. A rather naive, but from our point of view justified question arises: In the final analysis, what is it that they do not like in the present development of events? What is it that they don't like? Would they have liked something else? Let us just look at the possible alternatives. Immediately before the introduction of the state of emergency on 13 December, the entire Western press trumpeted that a military intervention by the Warsaw Pact, primarily the Soviet Union, was unavoidable. Would they have preferred this?

"One has the impression that certain people are very sad, depressed because this is not what has happened. However, there was another possibility. Before the introduction of the state of emergency, Poland was on the brink of a fratricidal, bloody civil war. Everything was moving in this direction. Now there is no such civil war; at present the situation is being normalized. I cannot say that we are very happy that there is a state of emergency in Poland. One does not welcome the necessity of introducing a state of emergency. But would a civil war have been better? Would it have been better if blood had flowed in Poland, if Poles had fought against Poles?"

Let us now hear what a West Germany Christian Democratic Union deputy has to say about the gas deal [between the FRG and USSR].

[Kurt Bienenkopf, CDU deputy chairman, in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] "Many people questioned whether this deal will make us come to depend on the Soviet Union as a result of the natural gas deliveries. Strategic arguments have also been used in this debate. We have ascertained that there can be no question of such a dependence. Therefore the economic considerations cannot be influenced by strategic ones.

"[Question] In your opinion, under the present circumstances can East-West trade continue?

"[Answer] Trade with the East did not begin yesterday. We traded with the East even when political relations were still filled with even greater tension. We, just like the Soviet Union, keep in mind the political aspects of trade. We are interested in trading with the Soviet Union and the neighboring Eastern countries because trade is also one of the ways of alleviating tension.

"[Question] What is the opinion of your Baden-Wurttemberg voters of sanctions as a frequently employed weapons these days?

[FDP Deputy Dr Helmut Heussmann, in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] "In normal circumstances trade with the East should develop independently from the political storms. After all, trade in itself does not mean that we accept the other social system as a system. As for Poland, it is one of the uncertain points of trade with the East because in the view of German banks, Poland's credit-worthiness is a source of serious concern. However, we have long had lasting links with Hungary, the Soviet Union and Romania and these countries are dependable customers for our enterprises. For that reason our enterprises want trade to be divorced from politics, from the ups and downs of the so-called big politics. Their goal is that their trade turnover not be volatile.

"By the way, I am a member not only of the Economic Committee of parliament but also of the Foreign Trade Council of the Ministry of Economics. We conduct talks with representative of the banks and the great German factories concerning the further possibilities for East-West trade. This trade plays an important role in our economy and thus we have decided to count on these relations in the long run. These relations make peace between countries more secure and strengthen mutual understanding. For that reason I want to call on the Eastern countries that conduct state trade to sign trade agreements in conjunction with the EEC. This would provide even greater security for our countries and our enterprises."

[Announcer] And now for a Moscow point of view. How are the sanctions evaluated in the Soviet Union?

[Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Moscow Economic Research Institute, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] "The ban on the export of U.S. technology is in practice available, one way or another. It can be purchased in a number of large European countries. It is possible to purchase it, if not in the United States, then in Japan, or West Germany, for example. Naturally, the Western European enterprises are tied by agreements; they cooperate with U.S. or Japanese enterprises. Consequently the export ban imposed by Reagan has an effect on the relations between the CEMA countries and the Western European countries.

"For the CEMA countries, however, this is certainly a lesson of sorts. It is a lesson which they must take into consideration. There must not be unnecessary illusions about the import possibilities of technology; more attention must be given to realizing our own potential in this sphere. It is my opinion that we have not yet done everything possible within the framework of CEMA. We often find very developed, outstanding technological solutions but we are not capable of making rapid use of them, of introducing them into production and utilizing them in international cooperation, supplying the CEMA market with the technology in question.

"The shortcomings in the sphere of mutual cooperation explain to a significant extent the perhaps over-rapid development of technological trade relations with the West, even in cases where this is not fully justified."

[Announcer] The external conditions of the Hungarian economy are changing rapidly. Are we sufficiently flexible to adjust to these changes?

[Rezso Nyers, scientific adviser of the Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in Hungarian] "I feel that we began to adjust to the external changes in a far from flexible manner, rather rigidly in fact, but that our flexibility has increased since 1979. I feel that our short-term adjustment is fundamentally successful. In the long run it is not yet sufficient. I feel that for the long-term adjustment of the Hungarian economy many things have yet to be elucidated in our economic strategy; we must develop our system of external relations and we must further develop the entire armory of the economic mechanism -- planning, regulation and the system of organization. The intellectual capacity of the Hungarian economy must also adjust better to the future, which will be the future of the world economy, the European economy and, more narrowly, of the CEMA economy, in the next decade.

"A significant proportion of Hungarian production is still directed at secure markets where performance can be secured comfortably -- relatively comfortable, of course. It might seem strange for me to say this, but a smaller proportion of our production is exposed to genuine, sharp competition than is desirable. A certain part of it faced excessively sharp competition. There is a great difference between the two. While one sector of production is sluggish, another is making desperate efforts to adjust.

"[Question] A great deal has been said about the fact that conditions have changed in the capitalist markets, the world market. In what direction have conditions developed for us in the socialist world markets; that is, the markets of the socialist countries, in CEMA?

"[Answer] The CEMA market has always been more favorable for us than the capitalist world market; we are more competitive in this market. The situation has become less favorable here as well. I can say, in brief, that our earlier advantage in the CEMA market has decreased. It is not as favorable today as it used to be.

"The CEMA market has also entered a period of change. I do not agree with those who, particularly in the past but occasionally even today, have regarded the CEMA market as the world of stability. This is not so; it is subject to rapid and accelerating change.

"[Question] This affects us unfavorably, does it not?

"[Answer] Yes, it affects us unfavorably as well. I would put this word unfavorable in quotation marks in the long term; in the short term, it is very unfavorable. For an economy any sudden change is just as much of a problem as a sudden change of environment is for an individual. However, in the long run these difficulties motivate us to make better use of the potential, inherent in our economy, our intellectual resources and the natural conditions of this country.

"[Question] The current situation is that our scope of action has narrowed?

"[Answer] Yes, I think so.

"[Question] Does this not give reason for us, here in Hungary, to think that we should rely on our own strength alone, for the rebirth of certain ideas of autarchy?

"[Answer] In Hungary there are considerable possibilities for the development of the home market and the extension of our home market can represent a significant incentive for a proportion of our production. But these are different matters; this is not autarchy. There is also a task of this nature in Hungary.

"There are a great many things in the sphere of consumer goods, components, parts and even machine tools which we ought to produce at home, could produce at home and it would be beneficial to do so.

"Autarchy, the increase of self-sufficiency, is not a viable road. This is so not only for Hungary but also for the world. According to the World Bank's calculations, approximately 23 percent of the world's production is involved in world trade. All the prognostics indicate that as the world economy grows, this proportion will gradually increase and within a few years will reach 30 percent. In Hungary the proportion is greater already; it is around 30 percent. All the economic observations and all the surveys of the possibilities show that in the case of Hungary this proportion must increase. Thus, in the short term there can be a need for the tactics of import substitution but in the long term only greater adjustment to the international division of labor can be the path of our development. Further, the idea that the socialist countries should form a closed international community which would achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency is also mistaken and lacks economic realism."

[Announcer] The word "Poland" occurred on a number of occasions in this program. Yet it was not about Poland. But all the problems that have been mentioned hit Poland the hardest -- the Poles, who line up not only for meat but, as we saw in a television report the other day, also for a pair of children's gloves or an exercise book. The present Polish Government only bears the burdens, pays the debts of the catastrophic economic policy pursued by its predecessors. And now, the NATO sanctions, the embargo.

[Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] "We expected this. However, I must say that the extent of the attack against us, the economic boycott, did not so much shock as sadden us, because this is a rather hard blow to our economic life, although I think that the boycott, even if it continues, will not be fully effective. Such steps in general fail to attain their goals. It must also be taken into consideration that there are states and governments in Western Europe which do not think that anything will be solved by following the United States in this direction.

"At the same time, it is also obvious that these states, these governments know that Western Europe is divided from central and Eastern Europe only by the Elbe River; admittedly, the Americans are separated from it by the Atlantic. If, for example, Poland in the future, as a result of the boycott -- let us say, in theory, as a consequence of the introduction of the boycott -- became a hotbed of disquiet, the consequences would obviously exert an influence on the European political situation. They would open the road to serious conflicts; they would lead to tremendous East-West, or rather West-East, complications. This is why the completely open cynicism of the U.S. politicians shocks me; they want to punish us, the government and the party, while in fact they hurt the Polish nation, perhaps because it did not stage a national uprising. Who knows, perhaps they simply expected bloodshed so that they sould be able to thunder sermons and sing religious songs for the Poles in London or elsewhere."

MAROTHY WELCOMES GRISHIN, SOVIET DELEGATION

LD221426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Correspondent Gyorgy B. Rozsa report from Budapest airport -- live or recorded]

[Text] The TU-134 carrying the political delegation which has come to participate in the Days of Moscow events beginning today in Budapest landed at Ferihegy Airport at 1030. The delegation is headed by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and includes Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow city council, Liya Perfilova, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Gorkom, and (Galina Rechetova), Moscow No 1 Watch Factory worker.

The guests were received by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of Budapest city council, as well as by many party, state and social leaders from Budapest. Soviet ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy was also present.

Moscow is participating in the series of events with a party, state, trade union, Komsomol, cultural and sports delegation of about 300 members.

LEADERS OBSERVE SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Czinege Greets Ustinov

LD221850 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Feb (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, has sent a telegram of greetings to Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and Soviet defence minister, on the 64th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The telegram says, among other things: "We respect the soldiers of the Soviet Union, whose historic victory over Faschism protected the first socialist state of the world, and gave way to many peoples of Europe and Asia -- including our nation too -- for social progress and socialist development. The well trained and well-equipped Soviet Army has always safeguarded the Soviet Union and the Soviet people building communism. It considerably contributes to the protection of the security of the fraternal socialist countries and the struggle of the world's progressive forces for universal peace and international security.

"The friendship-in-arms and cooperation with the Soviet Army is an irreplaceable source of power for the Hungarian People's Army. We work on its further strengthening every day."

Korom Attends Ceremony

LD222254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A ceremony has been held at the general headquarters of the Southern Group of Soviet Forces, temporarily stationed in Hungary, to mark Soviet Army Day. The ceremony was attended by Mihaly Korom, party Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Other leading figures in social and political life and high-ranking representatives of the Armed Forces were present, as were several diplomats attached to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, headed by Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy.

VERESS LEAVES TO SIGN SWEDISH COMMERCIAL ACCORD

LD222130 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Feb (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress Monday left for Sweden to sign a long-term Hungarian-Swedish commercial agreement.

KUWAITI EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WORKPLAN SIGNED

LD222102 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Feb (MTI) -- Led by Undersecretary of State for Culture Andras Korcsogh, a delegation of Hungarian higher education officials paid a visit to Kuwait between Feb. 13 and 19. They were meeting an invitation of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Education.

The Hungarian delegation had talks with leaders of the Kuwaiti education about the development of the two countries' relations in this field. They visited some educational institutions including the University of Kuwait, the Applied Technology Institute and the Kuwaiti Scientific Research Institute. Andras Korcsogh and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Khodary, undersecretary for education, signed the workplan of Hungarian-Kuwaiti cultural cooperation for the years 1982 and 1983. The document stipulates, among other things, the exchange of scholoarship holders and of exhibitions. 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state of the Kuwaiti Government, received the Hungarian delegation.

GOVERNMENT 'ACKNOWLEDGES' CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

LD182242 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers met today and acknowledged the fact that the Patriotic People's Front established the National Consumer's Council. To function under the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the new organization has been designed to expand the system of consumers' representation.

The government heard a report on the proposals requiring state measures that were put forth at the 4th Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives, the 8th Congress of Industrial Cooperatives and the 9th Congress of Consumers' Cooperatives. It called on the ministers and national authority leaders to examine the possibility of realizing the proposals and to inform the presidents of the National Councils of their findings. The Council of Ministers approved the amended rules of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives (TOT), the National Association of Artisan's Cooperatives (OKISZ) and National Council of Consumers' Cooperatives (SZOVOSZ).

On the basis of the Economic Committee's report, the government reviewed the 1981 course of the realization of the central energy programme. It established that despite the promising results attained, planning should be raised to higher levels for the sake of the accelerated implementation of the programme. It called on the ministers and the leaders of national authorities and councils to pay attention to the continuing coordination of work in different areas and to provide for regular control.

BRIEFS

NEW CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF -- Budapest, 12 Feb (MTI) -- The Hungarian defence minister has appointed Major General Mihaly Berki to the post of the national Chief of Staff of civil defence. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 12 Feb 82 LD]

NEW WHEAT VARIETY -- Budapest, 16 Feb (MTI) -- The Martonvasar Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy has developed a new wheat variety which is resistant to all known diseases and is extremely high-yielding. Called MV-10, the new medium-early wheat variety has recently been registered in Hungary. The tenth member of the Martonvasar wheat family comes from the crossbreeding of a French and an American variety: It has inherited of its French parent its excellent productivity and from its American one the resistance against diseases. At the same time it ripens earlier than both. It has a short stem which makes it highly eligible for machine harvest. During the three years in test it has yielded the most among the similar varieties; in 1970 ten tons were harvested from each hectare of the experimental fields. The genetical production capacity of the variety is even higher; the improvers say it may reach 11 tons. The propagation of the sowing seeds of the new variety has already been started and the Hungarian farms will get a smaller trial quantity yet this year. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 16 Feb 82 LD]

ENVOY TO GUYANA -- Budapest, 11 Feb (MTI) -- MTI reports from Guyana: On February 11 Dr Janos Domeny, Hungary's ambassador accredited in Guyana, presented his credentials to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

PAP DISCUSSES TU DOCUMENT, CRITICIZES WALESA

LD230928 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 23 Feb 82

["On Proposals for New Shape of Trade Unions" -- PAP headline by unidentified "PAP journalist"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- The document published by the government Committee for the Trade Unions emphasizes that trade unions are an indispensable element of strengthening and developing socialist democracy in the life of society and state.

Under the Leninist concept, trade unions have a principal influence on the character and strength of the worker movement, the position of the working class in society. Underating the significance of the trade union movement has always cost the party plenty.

The message contained in the government committee's proposals refers to and is a consistent continuation of the post-August and 9th PUWP Congress-approved concept of a marked strengthening of the rank of the trade union movement in the socialist state.

At present there can be no return to the shape of the trade unions of the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's. That model was called in question by the events and their members themselves.

The tide of social discontent gave rise to Solidarnosc in August 1980. The beginning was very optimistic. Unfortunately, soon it turned out that Solidarnosc had been dominated by the current to transform the union into a political force in opposition to the socialist state. A successive chance for the rebirth of the trade union movement was thoughtlessly frittered away and the indisputable blame rests with the extremist activists and advisers of Solidarnosc who, while being guided by the slogan "All or Nothing" were marching straight for power.

The blindness of the group of anti-communist activists is tersely rendered by the proverb "those whom the gods would destroy, they first drive mad." Regrettably this also applies to Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarnosc, who provided the front for the anti-communist crusade, who objectively deserted the interests of the working class, thereby markedly contributing to undermining the Polish raison d'etat.

But rank-and-file members of the union cannot be blamed for the anarchization and dismantling of the state, for bringing the country to the brink of self-destruction. That blame is borne first of all by the Solidarnosc leaders, as well as the activists of the anti-socialist groups, the many advisors and experts. The moral responsibility of the latter seems to be the most serious, because, while exerting a ranking influence on the union's policy they also realized best of all that the road taken by Solidarnosc was leading nowhere.

In the nationwide debate there can be no place for the people who have led the country to the brink of civil war.

The declaration of martial law closed down a successive stage in the history of the trade union movement in Poland, but it did not burn the bridges leading to agreement. We now have every chance to develop the most desirable model of the trade union movement.

The reborn trade union movement should assume such forms as will result from the will of the working class, the working people at large. It should express the interests of the country and be responsible for the condition of the state of which it is co-manager. This is apparently a key statement in the document submitted to the public opinion which bears witness to the invariable will to strengthen the position of self-governed and independent trade unions 'n Poland.

CIOSEK INTERVIEWED ON WALESA, FUTURE OF UNIONS

NC221814 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 22 Feb 82

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Detained Solidarity leader Lech Walesa probably will not be released to attend the March 7 baptism of his seventh child because of possible political consequences, the minister charged with union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, said today.

Letting him attend the baptims could lead to demonstrations or political a~ions that "we do not need and that Mr Walesa does not need himself," the minister said. The daughter was born January 27 in Gdansk.

In an interview with three French journalists, Mr Ciosek said he did not understand "the fuss" about the baptism. Mr Walesa, who was detained after the December 13 martial law proclamation, "often sees his family" and spent Christmas with them, he said.

Mr Ciosek added that the baptism question had not yet really been studied but if Mr Walesa is refused, it does not mean he is under strict retention.

He denied rumors that Mr Walesa was ill, adding that he had grown a beard and was treated with the "respect due a leader of such a large and powerful union."

Mr Walesa "is politically isolated but not isolated as a human being," he said.

He said there had been no "negotiations" on the future of the union movement in Poland with Mr Walesa, the Catholic Church or anyone else, but that "conversations" had been held.

Mr Ciosek specified that Mr Walesa had been "sounded out" several times by government representatives.

But he said it would be "naive to believe that an agreement signed by (Polish leader Gen Wojciech) Jaruzelski and Mr Walesa would resolve all problems and bring Poland out of its crisis." The numerous hopes placed in Solidarity had been "illusory and vain," he said.

The official stressed that the government proposals released yesterday on the reorganization of the country's trade union movement had been made without any prior consultations and would now be open to discussion to "everyone interested."

"Solidarity militants like those in other unions, as well as Mr Walesa and his associates, will take part in the discussions on the overall political conditions on which the resumption of union activities in Poland depend," he added.

The draft stipulated that unions could not engage in political activity or organize on a regional basis, as the now-suspended Solidarity union had done.

It also clearly attacked the Solidarity leadership for inciting its membership to "destructive activities and conducting the country to anarchy."

Mr Ciosek defended the government proposals, stating: "It is our inalienable right to present our point of view on this subject."

But he said certain points, notably those involving the country's social-political system, were "not negotiable."

The draft required recognition of the communist party's leading role in society and the state. But he said it made no mention of party-union relations because this was up to the party itself to define.

Mr Ciosek said he thought Solidarity's struggle for the working class had been "simple and naive". Throwing responsibility on the union, he added: "We had a chance to build in Poland an interesting model for social relations, but we lost it."

OFFICIAL VIEWS FUTURE SHAPE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU221746 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Barbara Drozdz interview with Dr Przemyslaw Wojcik of the Institute of Basic Marxist-Leninist Problems: "The Working People Will Decide" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Talks are going on in plants and factories, at party meetings and also in the columns of the press on the future of our trade union movement. How do you see it?

[Answer] I see a very important element in the rebuilding and renewal of our trade union movement, and that is modification of our socialist political system. This modification is essential if we want to break the vicious circle of alienation from authority and the crises resulting from this alienation. We need a political system which would guarantee development, of course not one without discrepancies for they are unavoidable, but a development without any clashes. That is to say we need a form of development in which discrepancies would not lead to any severe hostilities. For this purpose we also need institutional guarantees to make it possible to solve hostilities in an amicable way, as well as guarantees in the very structure of forces -- in other words a concentration and strengthening of those forces interested in intensifying the socialist transformations in our lives and at the same time eliminating any chance for the activation of antisocialist forces. That is why I think that one cannot look at the problems of the trade union movement merely in casual terms, in the light of current issues. We must learn to perceive the functioning of the entire political system in the trade unions, which is an important element.

[Question] What in your opinion should our trade unions be like?

[Answer] They should above all be genuine and strong, for only trade unions like this can express the needs of the masses, gain the approval of the community and become a real partner in the party's leadership role. I personally think that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in his Sejm speech answered the question of what our unions will be like in the best way. He said: "The trade unions in Poland will be what the working people want them to be." This ought to become the motto for social discussion on the subject of the future of the trade union movement.

Socialism is an ideology which has placed working people in a key role. Therefore, the working people themselves should decide on the shape of their own organization. The past decade has finally brought to shame those who reckoned that they alone knew what is necessary to make people happy and who took it upon themselves to make them happy against their will. That is why General Jaruzelski's assurance also fills me with optimism.

[Question] You said that the unions must be genuine and strong. How is this to be achieved?

[Answer] Above all, the rebirth of the trade union movement must start at the bottom and work its way to the top, not the other way around. This movement should base itself on correctly representing the social milieus and not on good contacts and harmonious cooperation between some representatives of authority and some representatives of trade circles. The time has passed when issues were being carried around in briefcases.

[Question] In your opinion, what conclusions for the future should be drawn from the post-August experiences of trade unions?

[Answer] The most important conclusion is the necessity of creating mechanisms to make it possible to transform a trade union into a political party. I have already mentioned the need to foil the manipulation of unions and milieus by forces hostile toward socialism. However, it is worth thinking these days about what sort of social base Solidarity had that extremism could build itself up and not encounter any opposing force. There are a lot of simplifications which are becoming obscure in what people have been thinking about Solidarity up to now.

There is most often talk on the dregs of healthy workers and the cream of antisocialist extremism. People forget that Solidarity was much more "compact." Many people joined it from the second echelon or second line of the post-August leadership elite. True, they did gain for themselves considerable material advantages during the past decade, but they did not feel fully satisfied with their own participation in authority, in their own echelon of leadership which they had achieved. The hostility that they announced toward the old structures after August opened the gate to Solidarity for them. In the union's social base, which was so susceptible to extremist frames of mind, I would also pick out a certain group of people from frustrated lower-middle-class intelligentsia circles who were not really bound to the workers class. Solidarity served both these groups as s stepping stone to political activity, marked by an expedient attitude toward the needs of the workers class. All political divisions were introduced into the workers community from the outside.

[Question] What connection do these sociological observations have with the creation of mechanisms enabling a trade union organization to be transformed into a political party?

[Answer] I am convinced that these are arguments which speak in favor of making the trade union movement professional. It is a bitter paradox that in the trade union structure which arose as a result of the August workers movement, peasants and artisans received their own unions, while the workers found themselves in the same union as other social groups. To make things worse, this Solidarity of theirs graudually stopped expressing workers' interests.

So I am in support of making trade unions professional, because in this I see an effective dam against the contest for and the winning over of workers by other social groups. The forum and the mechanism for overcoming the discrepancies in the interests of the workers class can only come about in the form of a true workers movement and in the mechanism for uniting the workers class which follows it.

Practical experience has shown that structures which appear to be only organizational can have great influence on the essential way union activity is directed. Indeed, Solidarity's organizational structures, the "compactness" I mentioned earlier and also the regional setup brought about the fact that its members did not really possess any professional or trade interests. We have to remember this when thinking about tomorrow -- about the future of our trade unions.

[Question] Conclusions for the future should be drawn not only from bad experiences but also from good ones, should they not?

[Answer] I agree. I think that in the talks on trade unions which are starting we must not pretend that everything is starting from scratch. That would be wiping away everything we have achieved up to now and could also cause many worthwhile people to withdraw from the trade union movement. No political system can destroy the sources of its own strength and vitality, that is to say social activity, and get away with it. Solidarity as a trade union, but not as a political body, was a manifestation of the social needs which had not been observed, had been ignored and even blocked during past years. Solidarity was an attempt by the workers to create their own guarantee against further distortions. This cannot be wiped away.

By renewal of the union movement I understand not only the creation of new barriers against making the same mistakes again, but also saving everything that has been achieved that is worthy of appraisal. So, summing up our interview, I am for the political unity of the workers class, for the existence of a large number of trade unions and for their becoming professional.

OPENING OF KPN LEADERS' TRIAL IN WARSAW NOTED

LD221800 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- A trial of leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) of Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak opened before the court of the Warsaw Military Region today.

The issue of KPN, examined by the Warsaw Voivodship Court from June to December 1981, was taken over by military courts under the decree of December 12, 1981. Under this decree, the trial started again from the very beginning.

The indictment charges the defendants with taking preparatory steps in Poland and abroad between 1979 and 1980 to weaken Poland's defensive potential, to break the allied unity with the USSR and to overthrow by force the system of People's Poland defined by its Constitution. Acting together and in agreement with other persons, they took preparatory actions, setting up an illegal union called the Confederation of Independent Poland, financed, backed and inspired by foreign centres of political subversion hostile to Poland.

The KPN leaders, says the indictment, conducted activity consisting in agitating and organizing members and sympathizers of the hostile activity aimed against the fundamental political interests of People's Poland, and in reaching agreement with persons representing abroad foreign organizations carrying out activity hitting out at the political interests of People's Poland.

The defendants are called to account also for supplying foreign centers of political subversion with information and commentaries serving as the basis for slanderous propaganda campaigns aimed against [words indistinct] international alliances of People's Poland, and also for actions consisting in breaking up the unity of the Polish nation, weakening the state and [word indistinct] social tensions posing a threat to the security and public order in Poland.

Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew and Tadeusz Stanski took advantage of the right to refuse explanations and applied for disclosing protocols on the trials held so far at the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

The court adjourned the trial till tomorrow at the request of Tadeusz Jandziszak to let him get ready for making explanations.

POZNAN RESTRICTIONS TO BE LIFTED 23 FEBRUARY

LD221858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] According to our Poznan correspondent, the voivodship defense committee has decided, as from tomorrow, to lift the restrictions introduced on 13 February in Poznan by the committee. Thus the sale of gasoline, the movement of private passenger cars, activity at cinemas and theaters, entertainment activities in restaurants, and the sale of alcoholic beverages in catering establishments will resume.

The ban on the presence of school children in publi places after 2000 and students after 2100 will remain in force.

FIRE REPORTED AT PLOCK PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

LD230932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a piece of news from PAP: unfortunately it is not too pleasant.

A fire broke out at the distillation tower section at the Mazowieckie petrochemical refinery plant in Plock this morning.

There was a fuel leak from the E-1 and E-2 reservoirs.

According to available information, as a result of the operations of fire brigades, it was found possible to diminish the areas of the blazing fuel by covering with foam.

About 50 fire-fighting units are taking part in the operation. However, some of them are being kept as so-called operational reserves.

'Technical Problems' Blamed

LD231144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] We have been told by a spokesman of the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry that the fire at the Mazowieckie petrochemical refinery in Plock this morning was a result of technical problems. It was put out quickly. Only two small 35-cubic-meter auxiliary reservoirs situated near the crude oil distillation building were destroyed. The damage is thought to be relatively insignificant.

BUJAK WRITES IN NEW UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE

NC222119 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (AFP) -- A new underground weekly made its appearance here today under the title of TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, featuring an interview with Zbigniew Bujak, president of the Warsaw branch of the suspended Solidarity union.

Mr Bujak escaped arrest when during the night of December 12 to 13 last year most of Solidarity's leaders were rounded up under the newly proclaimed Polish state of siege.

In the interview, Mr Bujak, who has gone underground, comes out against the establishment of a new clandestine leadership for the union, "as long as there remains a chance for a rebirth of the union."

Mr Bujak argues that the existence of such a new leadership could lead to a conflict with Solidarity's elected leaders in case the situation returns to normal.

In an analysis of past action, Mr Bujak declared that it had been "inefficient" to the point where the population became so discouraged that following the proclamation of martial law, a projected general strike failed to come off.

UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION SAID TO BE OPERATING

LD221814 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 22 Feb 82

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] An underground radio station has begun broadcasting inside Poland. Riksradion [Swedish radio company] has obtained a recording today of the broadcast of this underground radio station. Our social affairs department has used this material and has had some of the protest songs sung in these broadcasts translated. [excerpt from recording of a song played]

[Warsaw correspondent Mika Larsson] This song, "Snow and Blood," has been recorded at an underground radio station in Poland, a radio station which has begun operating now after 2 months' military rule. The song is included in the "First Letter," the first broadcast from the radio station, and has been recorded at great risk. Despite massive daily operations by the police, military and security police, the program has not merely been broadcast but has also been smuggled out of Poland. The broadcast gives glimpses of the constant fear of the harsh everyday life in which the Poles live today -- a daily life which, because of the military rule and the absolute control of information, would not otherwise become known to the rest of the world.

The "First Letter" also includes a number of songs written since 13 December inside and outside the camps, written and composed by unknown persons. This is in fact a historical document that has reached Riksradion via unknown routes, with the purpose of breaking down the walls and the fear among the Poles and to warn the security police, who are sure to be hunting intensively now for this pirate station, the people's radio. The "First Letter" also tells of the deep bitterness among the Poles over what they call the first occupation of Poland carried out by their own people. But it also confirms that the military regime has not succeeded in suppressing opposition, rather the contrary.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTORS

LD221306 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] [no datelined received] The prosecutor in Szczecin Military Garrison has initiated proceedings against Szczecin residents Jozef A. and Tadeusz M., suspected of compiling and distributing publications containing false information about the situation in Poland that could have evoked public unrest. Jozef A. is also suspected of possessing and [words indistinct] without permission explosive devices and rifle ammunition.

MILITARY COUNCIL TO PERMIT ARTS UNIONS' ACTIVITIES

LD221850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of National Salvation has been held under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. An assessment of the situation, of the positive trends and of the threats still existing was made. Relevant conclusions were drawn and tasks arising out of these conclusions set out. The Military Council of National Salvation emphasized in particular that all the rigors of martial law in force until now must be strictly observed and executed. At the same time the Military Council of National Salvation issued instructions which make it possible for arts unions and associations to resume their activities. Permission will be granted to unions whose functioning will not overstep the norms decided in their own statutes, the universally binding regulations of the law and the demands of martial law. The procedure for the resumption of the activity of arts unions and associations will be determined by the competent authorities of state administration.

VATICAN REPORTS EPISCOPATE TO MEET 25 FEB

LD171526 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Poland: The next plenary meeting of the Polish Episcopal Conference is expected to take place 25 and 26 February. This news was given last night in a dispatch from Warsaw from the ANSA wire-service which cited episcopal sources in the capital. The plenary assembly will be preceded by a meeting of the standing committee of the Episcopate, which includes nine bishops, on 24 February.

According to the same sources there will be a meeting on 27 February in Warsaw of the joint government-episcopal commission. This meeting, the second since the proclamation of martial law, will be devoted mainly to trade union matters and to the fate of the independent trade union, Solidarnosc.

Meanwhile General Jaruzelski has said that he forsees the repeal of the majority of the restrictions imposed by martial law by the end of the month, on condition that no extraordinary event takes place as a follow-up to internal or external factors.

VATICAN REPORTS GLEMP STATEMENT ON CHURCH AID

LD201634 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw: A heartfelt appeal to Poles to help each other was launched yesterday evening by the primate of Poland, Monsignor Glemp. He made his appeal during an open-air mass he celebrated in front of the church of Saint Anthony's of Padua in Warsaw, a mass which was attended by some 4,000 faithful in spite of the intense cold. It is difficult, Archbishop Glemp said, to see an end to this dark tunnel in which we find ourselves.

It is difficult to see prospects of better times ahead, when production is daily falling, prices are increasing, and families are becoming increasingly poor. Hence, the need for the Poles to help each other in their difficulties, just as they needed to help internees and those who have lost their jobs. Archbishop Glemp called on everyone to pull together in setting up a special fund for those in need, a fund to which the church would contribute to the utmost of its feasibilities.

BILL ON PEASANT-OWNED PROPERTY OUTLINED

LD221516 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- Among the package of government bills on agriculture on which Sejm commissions have completed work there is interest in proposed changes in civil law intended to strengthen guarantees for peasant-owned property. The changes which have been prepared implement decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the directives of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium on key problems of agricultural policy, rural affairs and food production, as well as social agreements.

In an interview with a PAP journalist Zdzislaw Jedrzejczak, a deputy justice minister said that the government draft for the revision of the civil law contains the following provision: The Polish People's Republic guarantees the property and the complete protection of private farms, which are a strong and equal component of the socioeconomic system of the Polish People's Republic.

While not eliminating the requirements relating to qualifications for the acquisition of property, the revised provisions on the use of agricultural estate considerably expand the interpretation of those qualifications and make concessions to the wishes of farmers. The requirement that a farm be able to conduct marketable production as a condition for the acquisition of agricultural estate should preclude the emergence of nonproductive farms.

The acreage quotas in force at the moment, which decree a maximum size of 15 and 20 hectares for private farms, will be replaced by the quotas of 50 and 100 hectares which were laid down in the 1944 decree on the introduction of land reform. This will make it possible to create farms which are economically strong and highly productive.

People acquiring property on the basis of the general provisions on inheritance will be able to inherit farms if, at the time of the inheritance, they meet the conditions required for the acquisition of agricultural estate through the transfer of property rights.

If no single heir is able to meet the conditions of this law, the farm will be bequeathed to legal heirs on the basis of general principles. Consequently, it will not pass into the possession of the state, as has been the case up to now.

The deputy justice minister also said that the section of the legal code which has given excessively great advantages to publicly-owned farms in the acquisition of land would also be amended. These units will now be treated on a par with those belonging to private peasants.

SEJM TO CONSIDER DRAFT LAW ON STATE TRIBUNAL

LD221430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] At the end of this week the Sejm will consider a draft law on the state tribunal. The draft envisages that a submission that a person be brought to face responsibility before this tribunal may be made to the Sejm Presidium by a Sejm commission, a group of at least 50 deputies, the Council of State, the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control or the Prosecutor General. The Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility, once set up, would then have the right to examine witnesses and experts and to examine the essential acts and documents.

If the commission were to conclude that the submission is justified, it would elect two accusers from among the deputies and would submit to the Sejm a motion for it to give its consent for the matter to go to the state tribunal. The adoption of such a law by the Sejm would mean that the accused would be suspended from his activities, and in the case of a deputy it would entail the revocation of his immunity. Following this, the state tribunal, consisting of a chairman, his deputy and 22 members and 5 deputy members, would be able to review the case within the limits defined by the Sejm resolution. In enforcing constitutional responsibility, it would be able to mete out such punishments as forfeiture of the passive and active right to vote, prohibition against the occupation of leading posts, and the loss of orders, decorations and honorary titles. The tribunal would be able to mete out the punishment envisaged in the penal laws in cases of deeds bearing criminal traits. These are the provisions of the deputies' draft law on the state tribunal.

LAWYER VIEWS FORMATION OF STATE TRIBUNAL

LD201750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] In GAZETA POMORSKA under the headline "Themes for the Times" is a statement by Prof Jerzy Jodlowski on the state tribunal. Let us remember that Prof Jerzy Jodlowski, a well-known lawyer and former deputy speaker of the Sejm, is a member of the group of experts set up by the Deputies' Clubs. We quote two lengthy -- and in my opinion, the most important -- excerpts from his statement. Here is what Prof Jerzy Jodlowski told GAZETA POMORSKA.

The idea of setting up a state tribunal which has been germinating in our political and legal thought for quite a while, and which was recently expressed in the resolutions of the 12th SD Congress is close to being realized. The question is asked: Why the need to set up a state tribunal, what is the justification for its appointment as a self-contained institution, apart from the ordinary judiciary?

It is a matter of creating realistic conditions and guarantees for enforcing the constitutional responsibility of members of the government and of other persons holding the highest leadership posts in the state for violations of the Constitution and of other laws and for damaging the interests of the state. At present the possibilities for drawing judicial proceedings against such actions and the sanctions connected with the constitutional responsibility of members of the government and other persons occupying the highest state positions remain limited. In essence they come down to the possibility of recalling these persons from the positions they hold, which ceases to be relevant to persons who vacated these posts before their harmful activity was revealed. Where that activity was criminal in nature, there may also be penal responsibility before the common courts on general principles. However, the normal course of bringing people who committed crimes while discharging the highest state functions to face the music may prove inadequate and illusory. In addition to this the common courts have no right to punish violations of the Constitution or other laws or (?harm) to the interests of the state if these violations do not at the same time represent criminal acts envisaged in the penal code. In Poland, in the interwar period, a state tribunal existed on the basis of the March 1923 Constitution. Currently, state tribunals under different names and in various organizational forms, exist in France, Italy and the FRG.

In order to assess the needs for the existence of a state tribunal the number of cases tried by it -- which as a rule is low -- cannot be of decisive significance. The mere fact of the existence of a tribunal along with the potential possibility of directing every case of a violation of the Constitution and of the interests of the state by persons who, because of the positions they occupy, should be the guardians of the principles of the Constitution and of the interest of the state, constitutes a very important guarantee of law-abiding action by the supreme organs of the administration and the authorities. That is why the intention to set up a state tribunal should be welcomed as a significant guarantee that the rule of law and the openness of the action of the state organs will be deepened as well as be an important instrument to increase the effectiveness of the Sejm's function of controlling the supreme organs of the authorities and the administration.

In connection with this, an interesting problem emerges: Will the competence of the state tribunal also extend to cases of persons responsible for actions committed before the formation of the tribunal? One view is that this is impossible because it would violate the principle that the law cannot be retroactive. This is obviously a misunderstanding. The submission to the competence of the newly-appointed organ of cases of acts committed before it was set up -- cases which previously belonged to other organs -- is a commonly-accepted principle and does not constitute a violation of the principle of "lex retro non agit." (?The regulations) for procedure and competence will come into force immediately. The matter comes down to whether the state tribunal will be able to pronounce punishments for deeds committed before it was set up, because here another principle relating to the norms of penal law may come into play: there can be no crime or punishment without legal regulations.

Well, if the deed ascertained by the state tribunal represents a crime envisaged by the binding legal code, the tribunal will be able to mete out the same punishment for this deed as a common court would pronounce. However, if the deed committed before the appointment of the state tribunal represents a violation of the Constitution or another law or inflicts considerable damage on the state but cannot be defined as a crime, the tribunal will not be able to impose a punishment since these deeds had not previously been envisaged as punishable. It will nevertheless, without imposing a punishment, ascertain that violations of this kind had been committed, for there is no hindrance to the examination yielding declaratory judgements limited to the statement that a violation of the law or of the interests of the state had been committed. Although such a statement that the Constitution or another law or the interests of the state had been violated does not have the characteristics of a pronouncement of sentence, nevertheless it will be clearly important in the area of moral and political assessments.

ANNIVERSARY OF RED ARMY FORMATION CELEBRATED

Krakow Activities

LD200014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Throughout the country there are celebrations connected with the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army, which falls on 23 February. Here is a report from Krakow:

This is the garrison club of one of the Krakow units of the Polish People's Army. On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Red Army, an exhibition of posters from the collection of the Lenin Museum in Krakow and of literature -- books by (Andreh Grechko), (Vasilij Chuykov), and (Pavel Batov) devoted to the history of this army -- was opened here today. The 64th anniversary of the Soviet army is also an occasion to recall the soldierly friendship linking this Krakow unit with a similar one in the Soviet Union. More momentoes from joint exercises and training in the field and from cordial meetings outside the framework of military service are recalled. Contacts with Soviet soldiers are not just limited to occasional visits, for the officers of this Krakow unit of the Polish People's Army gained and are gaining their military knowledge and their commanding abilities by drawing on the experiences of highly-qualified cadre of the fraternal Soviet army.

20 Feb Warsaw Activities

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Celebrations to mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army are in progress throughout the country. Today to mark the occasion a plenum of the National Council of Polish Veterans of the Soviet Army and a meeting of the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad and the soldiers who fought in the Kursk Salient and for the freedom of Poland on other fronts were held in Warsaw.

In addition to ex-servicemen the meetings were attended by representatives of the youngest generation of Poles, including members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

Honor guards were mounted, torches were lit and wreaths were placed at the graves of soldiers who fell in battle for the liberation of Poland, and wreaths were placed at the foot of monuments.

Soviet army day is being particularly celebrated in army units. In many of them events are being organized within the framework of the current week of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. At the Warsaw garrison, for instance, the celebrations of the day of Soviet comrades-in-arms was inaugurated with a formal concert attended by Staff Col Tadusz Makarewicz, member of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Warsaw Concert

LD222114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The main political board of the Polish Army and the main baord of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society organized a solemn concert at the Teatr Polski in Warsaw to mark the 64th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet army.

The following members of the highest party and state authorities attended the concert: Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PSPR Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Gen Florian Siwicki, alternate Politburo member, deputy minister of national defense and member of the Military Council of National Salvation; and other members of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The following guests also attended the concert: Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID]; Col Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the main board of the ZBOWID; Lt Gen Franciszek Ksierzarczyk, chairman of the main board of war disabled; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the party Voivodship Committee; Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw; Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland; Gen Yuriy Zarudin; commander of the northern group of the troops of the Soviet army in Poland; and military attaches from a number of diplomatic representations accredited in Poland.

Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense and member of the Military Council of National Salvation, delivered a speech on behalf of the Polish People's Army. He recalled the long and beautiful tradition of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms and the liberating path of the Soviet army through Poland, which constitutes the initial chapter of our most recent history.

Tuczapski Addresses Function

LD222138 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- "The Polish nation snall never forget that it owes its liberation from the Nazi occupation to the Soviet army, that the Polish soldier with the Soviet arms in his hands had the honour to liberate his beloved motherland. Today, our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, our comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet army, enables us to calmly put in order our homeland and to look into the future with confidence," said the vice-minister of national defence, member of the Martial Council of National Redemption (WRON) General Tadeusz Tuczapski at a gala concert here today marking the 64th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet army.

Among those present at the concert was the PUWP CC first secretary, WRON Chairman and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PUWP CC Political Bureau members and Secretaries Miroslaw Milewski and Stefan Olszowski.

There was the Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov and a delegation from the Soviet army northern group in Poland led by commander, General Yuriy Zarudin.

Also present were other members of the WRON, leading representatives of the allied parties, war veterans' organization (ZBOWID) and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

More than 600,000 Soviet soldiers died in the fighting to liberate Poland from the Nazis.

General Tuczapski described the Soviet Army's liberation battle trail across Poland in World War Two as "a beautiful and emotional chapter of our latest history and a magnificent lesson in internationalism."

In this context he firmly denounced those who out of their hatred of socialism were fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in Poland, and desecrated graves of Soviet soldiers. "Barbarity is alien from the culture and morality of the Polish nation," he said.

Reaffirming that Europe owes its 37-year-old peace to the consistent peaceful policy of the socialist states led by the Soviet Union, the general accused the forces of imperialism, particularly its most bellicose circles in the United States of the continuing drive to upset the postwar European balance which has kept peace alive.

"That trend has been markedly heightened up at present. On the one hand, President Reagan's administration is stepping up armaments with the aim of achieving a military edge, while, on the other hand, it is intensifying every action, political and subversive alike, with the aim of dismantling socialism from within. Our Polish experience provides the freshest example of this," the general stated.

The general said next that the current propaganda hysteria unleashed by the United States against Poland is due to the imperialists' disappointment that the Pentagon-elaborated scenario did not work out in Poland, owing to the Martial Council of National Redemption supported broadly by progressive social forces.

The organizers of the anti-Polish campaign will be sorry to see, the general said, that "the only effect of their clamour over Poland, their attempts to meddle in our internal affairs, and their endeavours to set the [words indistinct] at variance, will be an ever greater strengthening of our bonds with the socialist states, our national cohesion and defensive preparedness."

"Nobody will make us swerve from our chosen highway towards socialism."

"Poland is and will remain the unfailing link of the socialist community. We will not let anybody weaken our state. Nobody will be in a position to undermine the foundations of our socio-political system, break up our alliances, our friendship with the Soviet Union and our comradeship-in-arms with its army," the general emphasized.

Reception at Warsaw Embassy

LD230936 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- To mark the 64th anniversary of setting up the Soviet army, Soviet Military, Naval and Air Attache Gen. Aleksandr Khomenko gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy here today.

Members of the Polish supreme authorities, of war veterans', social, political and youth organizations, participants in the struggles for national and social liberation arrived at the reception.

Present were delegations of the Soviet army and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Dignitaries Attend Reception

LD222222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2137 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th Anniversary of the Soviet Army a reception was held during the evening at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. The reception was given by Gen Maj Aleksandr Khomenko, military, naval and air attache at the embassy of the USSR in Poland. It was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo, members of the Central Committee secretariat and of the Presidium, representatives of political parties, heads of Central Committee departments, members of the leadership of a number of ministries, ex-servicemen, sociopolitical and youth organizations, and generals of the Polish Army. The guests included participants in battles for national and social liberation, delegations of the Soviet army and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ACTIVITIES TO BOLSTER PZPR

AU221526 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Wiatr, director of the PZPR Central Committee Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism: "Research to Benefit Party Practice"]

[Excerpts] The events of the past few months have again demonstrated with added force the significance of Marxist-Leninist theoretical work in party life, in drawing up party programs and in training party ranks for implementing such programs. Today when, in light of the bitter lessons supplied by analysis of the pre-August period and by the critical apparaisal of the months that have gone by since August 1980, the party is making great political efforts to recover its cohesion and ability to engage in militant activities in order to regain the trust and active support of the wo-kers class and the working masses, the issues of theory and of its place in party work take on particular significance.

The crisis we are going through has its ideological sources and is of consequence for the lines of theoretical work in the party. The present crisis and the previous crises can be traced back to a large extent to deformations in the party's ideological life and theoretical work.

The present crisis has revealed deep deformations in the class structure, the spread of the new bourgeoisie in its various forms, and the links between this new bourgeoisie and the demoralized elements in the power apparatus. This crisis has also revealed the weakness of many political and economic structures, and has demonstrated with particular force the need for a profound and difficult but necessary economic reform. It has demonstrated the need for changes in the character and structure of trade unionism, in the way the state administration functions and in the mechanisms of cooperation among the party, the political parties and the other sociopolitical organizations professing socialism and recognizing the PZPR's leading role and the necessity to share with it responsibility for Poland's fate.

Finally, this crisis has revealed -- in contrast to the false official evaluations before August 1980 -- that there is in our country a relatively considerable anticommunist, counterrevolutionary force, which makes it necessary to subject the sources and nature of this phenomenon to a very serious analysis. Side by side with the necessary political and ideological criticism of the anticommunist forces, which have come to light with such clarity in Poland in the past few months, we must find a scientific answer to the question of where those forces come from, where the reasons for their existence are rooted and what are the socioeconomic and ideological-psychological foundations of their phenomenon.

All the aforementioned considerations make it obvious that the tasks of the Marxist-Leninist ideological front are now even more important and more difficult than in the past. This front is implementing these tasks under complicated conditions of an extremely strong ideological propaganda campaign unleashed by world imperialism against People's Poland, when in the country itself -- this includes a large measure of the scientific communities -- the antisocialist forces continue to make their ideological impact and when many people have lost their bearings and orientation, and have become passive.

The struggle against antisocialist, nationalist and anti-Soviet concepts -- both those exported by imperialist psychological warfare centers and those originating at home -- is the fundamental task of the entire Marxist-Leninist ideological front. The implementation of this task calls for a determined struggle against revisionist and dogmatic concepts and attitudes within the party itself.

The issue of social conflicts and contradictions must have a proper place in the research into the problems of the theory of socialist construction. In the past those problems were treated only too often as if they were devoid of conflict or were treated in such a way as to demonstrate those contradictions that could be classified as capitalist remnants. Today we know full well that -- like every process of historical deveolopment -- the process of socialist construction proceeds through the revelation and dissolution of contradictions.

The issue of the ideological and political struggle in our country is a special aspect of social contradictions. The past 18 months have enriched our experience in that regard. The Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism is engaged in collective research into the ideological concepts of antisocialist opposition and into the political forms of its activity. The point is to draw conclusions from the fact that the wave of antisocialist counterrevolution assumed such dangerous forms, to examine this phenomenon and to outline the measures to bring about a definitive political and ideological defeat of all forms of anticommunism. We need not only an ideological criticism of antisocialist concepts, but also an analysis of the mechanisms that made possible the establishment of groups such as KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] the Confederation for an Independent Poland and so on. We also need an analysis of the processes that made it possible for these groups to penetrate some mass organizations of the working people.

The institute's research into the PZPR's socioeconomic policy involves in particular the issues of implementing the principles of social justice -- issues that are closely linked to our research into the structure and consciousness of the Polish community. New research into our society's class structure and efforts to focus this research on those features of the class structure that produce social contradictions and tensions are an urgent task. We must focus special attention on the workers class -- the basic class of our community -- on its internal plurality, its awareness and its sociopolitical militancy. At the same time, we must ensure that research into the Polish intelligentsia and its sociopolitical awareness and militance is crucially important. A number of the disturbing features that have recently come to light in the awareness and conduct of a large part of the intelligentsia makes that line of research especially crucial.

Research into social awareness must do more than just describe certain phenomena. To say what form that awareness has is not enough: It is above all necessary to define the basic lines of the ideological activities in this regard. Analyses of national awareness, traditions, patriotism and internationalism as well as a critical appraisal of all manifestations of nationalism and its roots are of special importance in that connection. We should realize that the real situation in this field is in many respects in conflict with our wishes. We must subject this phenomenon to a deeper analysis, appraise the party's policy in this regard and draw up realistic forecasts and action programs. After all, the party's cooperation with the Catholic centers that profess socialism must not mean that we are ready to give up our ideological identity and militant party activities to promote and spread the Marxist views of the world.

Our institute is implementing its tasks in cooperation with the party centers of Marxist-Leninist studies run by the communist and workers parties, especially the CPSU and the communist parties of the other socialist countries.

PZPR AUDIT COMMISSION CHIEF CONSIDERS TASKS

LD222132 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- The activities of the PUWP audit commissions since the party's 9th congress last year are aimed to restore the proper position of audit organs in tune with the party's statute, chairman of the PUWP Central Audit Commission Kazimierz Morawski told PAP.

Audit commissions are not something of a prosecutor's office: they are supposed to aid the party in adequately implementing resolutions and observing the statute, and they serve that which is related to restoration of the party line by taking preventive actions in advance, so to speak, Morawski said.

Audit commissions are not an authority within the party but an organ which induces self-control on the part of PUWP authorities, Morawski emphasized. "As a matter of fact, we serve the superior quality, namely the unity of the party, in definite planes".

I profess an unequivocal opinion that if the party is supposed to exert its leading role within the state and society, it ought to systematically, effectively, and honestly observe the principle of constantly controlling itself in all spheres of action, and the party authorities ought to submit themselves to control, he said. The PUWP statute adopted at the party's last congress provides for a coherent system of control, which also means a chance for genuine actions by audit commissions, which in their own territory are supposed to control the functioning of the [word indistinct].

Asked about the current activities of the PUWP Central Audit Commission, Morawski said: "In the next few weeks and months we plan to conduct analyses and control in such matters as the way party links function under martial law, party activity for the benefit of ideological, political, and organizational strengthening of party ranks, the functioning of the newly created centres for party work, or the circulation of political information from party authorities down to the factory committees and basic party units. We also continue to be interested in finances, the use of party [words indistinct], etc.

Since the party's 9th congress, the Central Audit Commission conducted a considerable number of what I consider vital complex control actions and ad hoc analyses in such fields as changes in the number and socio-professional structure of party ranks, the distribution of full-time party workers in central and local party authorities, etc., Morawski said. "We also analyzed the degree of implementation of motions and postulates submitted in precongress debate and at the 9th congress," he added.

Answering a question on how Central Audit Commission members are being controlled themselves, Morawski said each member of the commission, like every party member, is subordinated to direct control at his own party organization.

PLANT PZPR MEMBERS DISCUSS FUTURE TU ROLE

LD222350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Party members at the Lenin steelplant in Krakow today discussed the model of the future trade unions. They defined the stance of this, the largest works party organization in Poland, before the next party Central Committee plenum.

In the opinion of the steelworkers, the future trade unions should concentrate mainly on social matters of the workforce. However, the trade unions cannot remain indifferent to production matters or the functioning of the combine, and must have possibilities for effective intervention in wrongly-set wages indices, bad labor organization, wastage, or incorrect personnel policy.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD222148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A routine session of the Warsaw People's Council [SRN] began at 1000 in the Warsaw room of the Palace of Culture and Science. The deliberations were opened by Chairman of the Council Mieczyslaw Szostek. The session's agenda includes discussion of the present socioeconomic situation for Warsaw and the capital's voivodship; presentation of reports on the capital in the seventies and eighties, and changes in the council's composition.

The agenda, at the suggestion of one of the councillors, was augmented by the items: the activity of the people's council in conditions of martial law; the powers of the council and councillors.

Chairman Mieczyslaw Szostek presented a report on the 18 February extraordinary council session at which the post of mayor of Warsaw was filled by Lt Gen Dr Mieczyslaw Debicki. The SRN chairman sincerely thanked the previous Warsaw mayor, Jerzy Majewski.

The floor was then taken by Warsaw's Deputy Mayor Stanislaw Bielecki, who presented a report on the socioeconomic situation for Warsaw and its voivodship. The deliberations are continuing.

More on Meeting

LD230652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the metropolitan people's council was held in Warsaw yesterday. The session was devoted to the issue of the development of the city and the region. Sejm deputies, representatives of the voivodship national defense committee and social activists also took part in the session. The councillors outlined their views on the assessment of the current socioeconomic situation of the voivodship presented by the administrative authorities and on the preliminary assumptions for the development of the capital this year. The session was attended by Lt Gen Dr Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw.

The economic situation of the Warsaw Voivodship is a difficult one. In January industrial production was carried out at the level of just 83 percent of last year's tasks. An improvement in the work of industry chiefly depends on making cooperation more efficient and on increasing domestic supplies of materials and raw materials. Since imports do not count [as heard], it is necessary to introduce native technologies and in many cases to change the pattern of production. Many enterprises have declared that they will commence production for the needs of agriculture and of the food economy. Mechanisms of the economic reform are beginning to function. In January employment dropped by 40,000 people, which has never occurred before on such a scale.

Development plans in the capital for this year are modest. The anxiety of the councillors was aroused by a report that construction workers have accepted for construction only 13,000 apartments. This will not guarantee a speedy improvement of the [housing] situation. Of the 645,000 individual families resident in the capital over 100,000 do not have an apartment of their own.

The councillors received with satisfaction the decision to build a subway in the capital as being the sole guarantee for improving municipal transport. Residents of Warsaw now spend about 3 hours every day on municipal transport.

MALINOWSKI ADDRESSES FARMERS' MEETING IN LODZ

LD221024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the ZSL aktiv with ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski has been held at the ZSL Voivodship Committee Headquarters in Lodz. The meeting was attended by a group of farmers who are members of the PZPR. Roman Malinowski stated that the authorities will strive to double the deliveries of agricultural machinery by 1985. The reclamation of 800,000 hectares of land is planned in this period. Roman Malinowski also said that the ZSL Supreme Committee has created a special team to examine charges for agricultural services.

TRYBUNA LUDU: GRAIN PROCUREMENT LAGS BEHIND NEEDS

AU221534 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Staffer's report: "A Small Increase in Grain Procurement Lags Behind Needs"]

[Text] Grain for bread is one of the most urgent needs because we are very near to scraping the bottom of the state granaries, from which the milling and flour industries obtain their grain.

According to information published by PAP, 1.58 million tons of grain have been procured since the beginning of the procurement campaign. Some 800,000 tons of grains are still to be procured to fulfill procurement contracts, but the general procurement shortfall amounts to as many as 2.6 million tons.

In the recent days the procurement activity has been more vigorous: about 7,000 tons of grains each day (previously 4,000-5,000 tons), but we need at least 18,000 tons a day for bread, flour, groats and noodles, and about 500,000 tons every month.

Many forms to invigorate regional procurement of grains have been introduced and a grain loan, which is very favorable, has been launched countrywide, but, unfortunately, the rural areas have not responded to these measures, although it is not just the urban areas that have to eat bread. Last year the rural market received over 1,678,000 tons of processed grain, for which over 2 million tons of seed had been sued.

Lending grain to the state and honoring contracts means no more and no less than ensuring bread for oneself and the country. Why is this process so difficult? There are subjective and objective reasons for this.

PAP RUSSIAN: ECONOMIC 'NORMALITY' APPEARING

LD191238 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Poland Is Still a Beneficial Trade Partner" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP) -- Last year the negative phenomena, which had been building up in the Polish economy for several years now, all came together. The food market, as a consequence of repeated bad harvests for several years in a row, turned from exporting to importing. Last year, too, major payments of credit installments and interest had to be paid. Public disorders led to a sharp reduction in extraction and exports of coal.

As a result of all this, Poland's trade turnover with the capitalist countries was greatly reduced in 1981. The value of exports to those countries dropped by over 20.3 percent to 18.2 billion hard zlotys and imports by 30.4 percent to Z18 billion. The value of Poland's trade turnover with the socialist countries was about 59.3 billion hard zlotys, of which Z26.1 billion was Polish exports, which dropped by 10.2 percent. Imports from those countries, mainly from the Soviet Union, increased at the same time by 2.3 percent.

Poland enters this year in special circumstances. The introduction of martial law halted the process of destabilization of public and economic life in the country and eased the start of economic reform which, in turn, with the help of economic mechanisms, will facilitate the emergence of the Polish economy on to the path of normal development.

The first signs of "normality" are already here. Coal exports in the first quarter will very probably amount to about 5 million tons -- much more than expected. There are good outlooks for the extraction of other types of minerals: copper, sulphur and silver. They will play a big part in restoring the equilibrium of the PPR's balance of trade and payments.

OFFICER VIEWS 'PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL TERROR'

LD230352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Program entitled: "Do We Now Have Terrorism in Poland?": Henryk (Laskowski) interview with Col Dr Leslaw (Wojtasik), university lecturer; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The shooting of a militiaman in a streetcar in broad daylight; several days before that, in Lublin, an explosive device planted at a gas station in the center of town. These are facts that arouse terror. Those are the most dramatic facts known to the public opinion.

But hardly anyone knows that, half an hour before the shooting of the militiaman, in the same district of Warsaw -- Wola -- leaflets were scattered from the fourth floor of a high-rise building -- leaflets that contained instructions directed at underground resistance groups. As we read in one of the leaflets, signed -- and I have it here before me -- with the initials KOS -- nobody knows...

[Answer] Solidarity Resistance Committee.

[Question] Ah, Colonel, you even know the abbreviation already. Because these are depressing facts arousing fear and terror the question arises: Are we not dealing here with the first instances of terrorism in Poland?

[Answer] Before I reply to your question I would like to remark that you have spoken here about cases of what I shall call physical terror, but much more common are occurrences of psychological terror, and they are much more often raised in all kinds of leaflets.

[Question] I myself have linked these two facts -- the shooting of the militiaman and in exactly the same district, half an hour earlier, the scattering of a leaflet calling for action.

[Answer] But this statement also (?is confirmed) by something else: all kinds of papers with death sentences sent to all kinds of people who are committed to the side of reality; all kinds of warnings by telephone, all kinds of signs painted on doors.

[Question] I have such an example here, a kind of visiting card. It was found by inhabitants of a house on a visiting card in the form of a visiting card. There is the name and address of an inhabitant of this house who is a driector of one of the Warsaw enterprises, and here these neighbors of his are warned that this bastard is an informer, as it is written here, of the security services.

[Answer] This is exactly the idea -- to create some notions of psychological threat for those people who are most active in our sociopolitical scene. [words indistinct] to cite the case of the well-known actor, Mr (Kosinski), who, simply because he has an opinion of his own, because he supports what is currently happening in our country and expressed this in public, was treated by irresponsible groups of youth, purposely organized during a performance in such a way as to constitute an example of psychological terror. So these are the two matters that should be treated together. You asked if these are the beginnings of terrorism. I am far from dramatizing this entire matter but I am equally far from ignoring it.

[Question] These are terrifying things.

[Answer] That is, I believe that besides conducting all kinds of operations aimed at seizing the perpetrators, we should also act to explain to society what this is all about, where it all comes from and what its consequences can be. Such activity is even more necessary, as certain observations show that at the moment our society is not yet aware of the horror of the situation. These facts about which we spoke, especially the shooting of the militiamen, have been received with a certain disbelief, a horror, by society.

[Question] In fact, I have heard the opinion expressed that it may have been a person, jealous over his wife, who shot his friend.

[Answer] This interpretation mainly arises from the fact that some people did not think that such things could happen here, and perhaps...

[Question] First, one does not shoot a woman [as heard] in a streetcar.

[Answer] It may also arise from a certain ignorance about this incident. Facts indicate that it was a planned action. It is known that a weapon was obtained (?on the day before) the shooting.

[Question] Exactly, these facts have already been established.

[Answer] These facts are more or less established. It is known that this was happening in such underground circumstances. The method of action indicates that this was an action carried out with a definite plan, that it was prepared in an appropriate way.

[Question] Colonel, can these matters be connected with distant happenings such as Kuron's September 1980 interview in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL? In his interview, Kuron disclosed the ideological principles of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and there were indications that methods of violence and elements of terror would be used as the effective means in the struggle against the enemy, and for settling matters with the political enemy.

[Answer] This is also a question about causes. I think we should look for the causes of these acts of terror in our country on two levels. Firstly, this is a leftover from alternative propaganda activity of illegal antisocialist organizations. Similar elements also appeared in Solidarity propaganda. (?I would) like to mention the often repeated statement of Mr Jurczyk and Mr Gwiazda who called for hanging the communists, the drawing up of lists and the organization of fighting squads for activities under conditions of armed confrontation. These are leaflets which call for terrorist activities and which are signed as follows: Solidarity Resistance Committee, Solidarity Underground Organization. The name Solidarity is frequently used here. It is difficult to say whether these are organizations which actually function, or have been made up by some people to achieve social support for this kind of activity.

[Question] Well, yes, but can one speak here of support? First of all, people will be affected by fear. Does such activity have a chance of broader social support?

[Answer] I am not talking of actual support, but of attempts to achieve this support. Well, we will see when the matter is resolved, when the perpetrators are arrested, and we have no doubts about that. We will see if these are young people who are motivated by a desire for brigands' fame, who model themselves after the Red Brigades. One cannot exclude, in my opinion, the large probability that these are people who will in some way be connected with Solidarity extremists, or with the Confederation for an Independent Poland, or with other illegal organizations. This bears evidence of propaganda inspiration which originates from the direction of extreme elements of Solidarity or illegal antisocial organizations.

[Question] But is it only here, inside, that one should look for this inspiration?

[Answer] This is the second, equally important matter. Namely, this may be the effect of propaganda aggression which is currently carried out by Western broadcasting stations, especially by Radio Free Europe. This arises primarily from the image of Poland that is presented in these programs, an image of a Poland which is locked up in concentration camps: Through Radio Free Europe I have found out that the concentration camp at Stutthof has been changed to an internment camp. The Western broadcasting stations have presented such an image of Poland that in comparison the Nazi occupation was a mere idyll.

[Question] This is addressed first of all to the younger generation who never saw this period, did not live through it and does not know how things really were. It is in the West where these conditions were in fact...

[Answer] Of course, but there is also another matter. There are many people for whom such an image of Poland is convenient, who would like to see such an image of Poland. This is why this kind of image of Poland on the one hand is an inspiration for them and on the other hand is the motivation for a certain revenge which is realized in these terrorist activities.

[Question] Well, here you are, you said revenge. I am thinking all the time about the aim of these kinds of activities. Surely, if the opposition, this underground opposition, ever if it is really organized already so flexibly and strongly that it can afford such actions, surely it would be naive to suppose that it would succeed in taking over power here. Well, of course it may attempt to, but to overthrow -- this is surely a daydream. On the other hand, those Western centers which need a certain kind of Poland and certain kind of situation in the country have very precisely drawn up and worked out goals.

[Answer] In programs on Western radio stations there are descriptions of underground activity by Solidarity. In a BBC program on 3 February I heard a description of the whole network of the Solidarity underground organizations, how it is organized, how it works, where it is and how local organizations work.

[Question] So there are complete instructions there.

[Answer] There are instructions because Free Europe tells about what is happening in Poland. The actual facts of this activity we find out about only after this program. There cannot be so many (?coincidental events). In short, it is the creation of an atmosphere of conspiracy which allegedly is spreading in our country. And in the consciousness of the younger generation, brought up on films about the [Nazi] occupation theme, the underground is most frequently associated with armed action. Further, in programs of Western broadcasting organizations illegal Solidarity publications are popularized. There are far more of these titles than in reality come out in the country.

[Question] Well, now they are not appearing any more, but we did have a flood of it.

[Answer] I have in mind the period after 13 December, and I am thinking largely about the period after 13 December.

[Question] Are these illegal publications still being distributed?

[Answer] In the opinion of Free Europe, or other Western broadcasting organizations, they are distributed in large numbers and there are many titles of all kinds. However, there are no actual traces of such a large illegal publishing activity, but all this creates just the kind of atmosphere of conspiracy which inspres young people, who are committed to such action either on the side of Solidarity extremists or illegal anti-socialist organizations. The next element which shows in the activity of these broadcasting bodies is the ignoring of acts of terrorism, insisting that this is a provocation on the part of the authorities.

On 17 February, at 2010, Mr Jozef (Ptaczek) read on Radio Free Europe a commentary about Lubin, which was titled as follows: "The Danger of the Provocation of Terrorist Action by the Security Apparatus." Describing the incident in Lubin, he stated that [words indistinct] this incident smells of provocation. The major theme is that the security authorities organize provocations and that this activity is for the purpose of accusing Solidarity of taking, as Mr (Ptaczek) has said, more brutal actions. It will be interesting how Mr (Ptaczek) comments on the shooting of the militiaman on a streetcar in Warsaw. Of course in these [word indistinct] enunciations there is not even a shadow of any evidence or any factual argument. However such a method of interpreting occurrances, [words indistinct] provocation, because it removes responsibility from those who in fact organize these acts of subversion. It removes their responsibility to the society and on top of that blames the security service with this activity. And it is also a certain (?quite) covert way of calling for actions of this kind, because this creates a camouflage, an excuse for these [words indistinct]. In all of this I see, (?in) the activity of the Western broadcasting organizations, and especially Radio Free Europe, I see these considerations which I have outlined here and some (?broader) activity which inspires acts of terrorism in Poland. [as heard]

[Question] And so, we undoubtedly have the inspiration. We have determined the facts, and now the question arises about the aim of these activities. Of course, one purpose is to sow social anxiety, to cause this anxiety, to create a threat, a negative formation of social attitude. However this is an indirect aim.

[Answer] A reply to this can be found by looking at the characteristics of the acts of terror which have taken place up till now. I would call this amateur terrorism -- if terrorist acts can be classified in any way. They are inspired by outside forces. They are conducted to demonstrate that there are forces which are against the existing authorities. And it makes no great difference who or what is the object of such terrorist aggression. It is not important that if in Lubin this mechanism had worked, then many innocent people would have died, even decided opponents of socialism. The effect counts, and it is not important that it was this, or another militiaman. It is not a question of a man, as is most frequently the issue in the activity of the Red Brigade where a definite man is concerned, who in some way, in their opinion, has wronged the society, the system the authorities, or themselves. It is a man against whom they address definite grievances, whereas the militiaman was shot because he was a symbol of the authorities, and it is an absolute coincidence that it was precisely this militiaman. It could have been any other. The object of the aggression is that every man is treated as a symbol, and that is why these are particularly dangerous activities. Because in such an atmosphere [word indistinct] nobody can feel safe, even an average man who boards a streetcar to get to work. Because it may just happen that in this streetcar there will be an army man or a militiaman, and somebody will shoot at this militiaman, or take some other action, and at the same time a few other people might die.

I would not, at this moment, on the basis of the facts which we have registered, tie this to some final aim.

[Question] But this cannot be excluded.

[Answer] This cannot be excluded unless [words indistinct] there may be another question: What next, if actions of this type repeat themselves?

[Question] Exactly. Is the society here, is it defenseless [words indistinct].

[Answer] Well, either the society will in a decisive way oppose these acts, condemn them and give assistance to the authorities in discovering the perpetrators of these crimes, or the authorities will be forced to apply [word indistinct] repressive measures directed at the perpetrators of such actions, which will ricochet in some way back at the society. Well I cannot see another solution to this situation. But let us hope -- I myself am convinced -- that what will happen is that the society will come out against such actions.

DAILY ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S POLITICAL TRAINING

AU191129 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Col Stanislaw Liszewski article: "Higher Education -- Training and Politics"]

[Excerpts] The work of upbringing had and has great tasks to accomplish if it was and is combined with the basic political activities aimed at really changing the conditions of life.

The changes that took and are taking place and the present level of upbringing make it necessary to make profound analyses of and inquiries into the aims of training in higher schools.

The problem is how to devise those aims so that they are compatible with the needs of life and with the assumptions of socialist ideology and how to formulate them creatively so that students develop their innovating attitudes. These problems acquire importance in the present situation when the crucial questions related to the process of instruction and training are being undermined.

In practice the sphere of training has been rather controversial in the academic community for many years, and this has been especially so with regard to the personality models for students. Roughly, we can distinguish two characteristic tendencies, which have been noticeable in theory and, especially, in practice. The first tendency stems from the assumption that defining personality models of the graduates from individual higher schools is useless a "scholar" should be distinguished for ethical neutrality. In other words, some scientific workers and instructors take the view that an educated person should deal with descriptive and explanatory judgements and not with evaluating judgements, which tell us how to appraise, develop or change reality. W. Okon calls this view scientism.

However, it has been deduced from the above assumption that the primary concern is the students' knowledge and that their upbringing (convictions, world outlook, commitment and so on) is of marginal importance. Higher schools have assumed a character of the museums of knowledge, through which one passes without having any vivid experiences and which dispense archaic methods of instruction and aim at scientific training. We can also assume that the tendency in question was reinforced by the theory that upbringing is dissociated from history and from the class. Such views among some instructors are strange, to say the least, because the development of societies has demonstrated the historical character of the aims, substance, means and methods of education and the dependence of training on socio-political and economic conditions. It is worth recalling at this point the thesis proclaimed by many thinkers that the school divorced from life and politics amounts to falsehood and hypocrisy.

However, in practice many instructors have sought to eliminate certain features from the instruction programs and to get rid of those assumptions that result from Marxist ideology. This was and is the attempt to remove from the instruction and training programs the politics that include all the decisive elements of Marxist educational theory and practice. Efforts to raise the importance of the autonomy of higher schools are but a camouflage of certain aims and an attempt to deprive the socialist state of its influence on the aims and contents of upbringing. But everyone is expected -- especially today -- to demonstrate high political culture in order to be able to overcome lies, swindles and prejudices, on the one hand, and to promote the struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist fatherland, on the other hand. The second tendency has assumed that -- because of a variety of studies -- it is difficult for a given higher school to formulate personality models of graduates These are rather formal arguments, but they have been effective in practice because no crucial efforts have so far been made to devise such models.

In the past few years there has been a consistent degradation of upbringing in higher schools, despite the fact that some instructors have criticized this degradation. An educator of the young generation will be able to fulfill his mission if he himself is committed to the construction of socialism and acts as a guide for his students in the realms of the past, the present and the future. It can be said with great certainty that educators do not make adequate use of the role of collectives, of party organizations of youth associations and of the knowledge of the personality of students.

Quite often academic instructors are just interested in formal knowledge and in some skills and eliminate upbringing from the lecture rooms. Someone has even said that upbringing is swept under the carpet. It is necessary to change many things and to bestow a high status on young people's training. Academic instructors should focus their attention on student's ideological-moral and professional personalities. As B. Suchodolski writes, upbringing or training should help students to adjust themselves not to the world as it is or will be, but to doing things in the world as it is for the sake of the world as it should be. That is why it is necessary to promote extensive discussions in order to help many instructors to get rid of the conviction that "true" training should have nothing in common with politics and ideology and to acquire the conviction that training activities need urgently the necessary measure of innovation, invention and great commitment.

POLAND'S CZYREK PAYS 1-DAY VISIT, DEPARTS

Meets Ceausescu

AU222001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, received on February 22 Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Keenly thanking for having been received, the guest conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in his turn warm greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the friendly and cooperative relations between the RCP and the PUWP, between the two countries and peoples. The joint wish was expressed to amplify these relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, cooperation and collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

During the interview, Jozef Czyrek informed about the situation in Poland. In this context, on behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the guest warmly thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for the stand taken by the RCP and the Romanian state with regard to the situation in Poland.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on the occasion Romania's stand on the situation in Poland, expressing his belief that, working in close unity, concentrating their efforts towards recovering the economy, strengthening social order and discipline, rallying all the political and social forces that militate for the socialist, democratic development of the country, the Polish people will succeed, under PUWP leadership, in eventually solving the problems, ensuring Poland's advance on the way of socialism and progress.

Current international issues were also approached. In this framework, the determination of the two countries was highlighted to cooperate ever more actively on an external plane making thus their contribution to expanding the interstate collaboration and cooperation, to building security and peace, to implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost in Europe and throughout the world, to settling all the great issues facing mankind, in the interest of peoples, of socialism and progress of all nations.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Czyrek Ends Visit

AU221934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 22, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau secretary of the CC of the PZPR, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to Romania.

The guest was welcomed and seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON CEAUSESCU-HAIG TALKS 13 FEB

AU221135 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 8 of 18 Feb 82

[Stelian Turlea article: "Romanian-U.S. Talks in Bucharest -- In The Interest of Constructive Cooperation"]

[Text] A new and important event in the chronicle of Romanian-U.S. relations leading to the natural and auspicious assessment that these relations of cooperation are recording a continuous upward course: the visit to our country of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, at the invitation of the Romanian Government. Although this was the first visit to Romania of a secretary of state in 7 years, Alexander Haig's visit and talks are a continuation of the bilateral relations which have continuously developed in the past 15 years -- a period marked by many agreements concluded in the most diverse fields and by exchanges of opinions at various levels. This period was primarily characterized by mutual visits and high level talks, which have always marked new reference points in the chronicle of bilateral relations. On each occasion the sides have pointed out a number of exigencies whose observance contributes to good understanding and ensures the open spirit that guarantees the durability of bilateral relations: In a world of interdependencies, it is absolutely necessary for all states, regardless of their social and political system or economic potential to cooperate on the basis of mutual advantage and equality, principles that also presuppose respect for each state's independence and sovereignty. These basis ideas facilitate understanding beyond eventual differences of opinions upon a number of issues and allow for cooperation in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

As a matter of fact, it is enough to look at the bilateral relations in the past year alone to note that both sides have expressed this desire for dialogue. The two foreign ministers met three times in this period -- in Washington and Beijing. The seventh session of the joint Romanian-U.S. economic commission (Bucharest) and the eighth session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council (Washington) also took place in the same period. On the occasion of the latter session, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a message which read, among other things: In the spirit of documents and understanding reached -- which create a legal base and broad framework for developing bilateral economic relations -- we wish to continuously work to undertake new joint ventures designed to powerfully stimulate economic exchanges, cooperation and collaboration and give them ever broader dimensions." Visits at various levels by leading figures in various fields also took place in this period both ways.

The main point of the secretary of state's visit to Bucharest was his reception by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the talks conducted on that occasion. The sides exchanged detailed views on the development of Romanian-U.S. relations and on the main issues of the current international political situation.

They noted that the bilateral relations are recording a positive evolution, in the spirit of principles included in joint documents concluded at the highest level. Likewise, favorable premises exist for intensifying these relations and expanding cooperation, particularly in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. In this respect, it is enough to recall that the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries, which amounted to only 300 million dollars 10 years ago, has exceeded the figure of 1 billion dollars. Both sides wish to reach a figure of 2 billion dollars in 1985. Stressing this desire, the sides reiterated the determination to utilize the broad opportunities for expansion, proceeding from the conviction that continuously promoting cooperation between Romania and the United States is to the benefit of both countries but also serves the cause of understanding and cooperation throughout the world. The secretary of state actually said: "I assess these talks as having been cordial and conducted in the same spirit of openness which has characterized the talks between our governments in the past 10 years.

I believe that a clear proof of the mature relations between our countries is our readiness to search for and maintain the dialogue and to try to resolve problems that still exist. This has been and will continue to be the nature of our relations with Romania. We have proved with this visit that we are ready to continue our constructive relations. We have built with the Romanians a network of political, trade, cultural and scientific relations, which have developed to our mutual advantage. These relations must continue to expand and deepen in the coming days and months." The sides expressed satisfaction at the positive practice of bilateral talks, both on issues of strict interest to relations between the two countries and on international issues.

As a matter of fact, as was only natural, the talks broached a broad variety of aspects of the international situation -- the broader issues of detente and disarmament; the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe; the conference on security and cooperation in Europe; the Middle East; and so forth. The opinions of the two sides are not similar on many of these problems, but they expressed concern over the existing tension in the international life, following the accumulation of unresolved dossiers.

In this framework, the sides stressed the responsibility devolving upon all countries to act independently and through joint efforts to politically resolve differences between states through negotiations, to diminish tension and to eliminate force and threat of force from international relations. In this respect, they stressed the importance of the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR and expressed the hope that these talks will conclude with concrete results designed to lead to reducing nuclear arsenals in Europe to an ever lower level, something which could open up the road to real and significant reductions in all types of weapons, both strategic and conventional, as well as medium-range ones.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's position on the need for all European states, which are vitally interested in the success of the Geneva negotiations, to participate in one form or another, in the negotiations on nuclear arsenals in Europe.

The sides also pointed out the need to act to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a united whole, in order to ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe.

The Bucharest talks are designed to expand and diversify bilateral relations, in the interest of the Romanian and American peoples. These talks are meant to contribute to better cooperation at the bilateral and international level, in the interest of constructively resolving problems facing today's mankind.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON FODDER REGULATIONS

AU221239 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania issues the following:

Decree on the experimental application of the bill on organizing the production and rational utilization of fodder resources.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. As of 1 March 1982, the provisions of the draft bill on organizing the production and rational utilization of fodder resources, which has been submitted to public discussion, will be experimentally applied in state and cooperative agricultural units.

The application of these provisions will be made until the Grand National Assembly adopts the bill on organizing the production and rational utilization of fodder resources in its first session in 1982.

Article 2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the people's councils will take measures to organize the necessary work and to ensure that all agricultural units understand, master and apply the regulations included in the bill on organizing the production and rational utilization of fodder resources.

Observations and proposals following the public debate and experimental application of the provisions of the bill will be submitted along with the bill to the Grand National Assembly for discussion and approval.

Article 3. At the date when the present decree takes effect, Law No 22/1981 on organizing the production and rational utilization of fodder resources and its consequent modifications will lapse as will any other contrary dispositions.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA ON RISE OF FOOD PRICES

AU221337 [Editorial Report] The Romanian papers of 18 and 19 February carry articles in connection with the State Council decree on increasing and improving the correlation, on economic principles, of retail prices for farm-food produce and the State Council decree on increasing the tariff remuneration of working personnel, state children's allowances and other rights granted in keeping with remuneration and pension levels adopted on 12 February in Bucharest.

SCINTEIA of 18 February publishes a 1,800-word article by Corneliu Carlan titled: "The Need To Further Reduce Material and Energy Consumptions". The author dwells on the price increases of raw materials and energy at the world level, one of the factors that have led to the recent consumer price increases in Romania, and stresses the need to reduce, wherever possible, the consumption of costly raw materials, since "there is a direct and indissoluble connection between the efficiency level of the economic activity and the people's living standard".

ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian of 18 February prints an article by Nicolae Hoanca titled: "Balanced Prices, A Prerequisite and Incentive For Implementing the New Economic Mechanism." After stressing the party's concern with the people's living standard, as reflected in the recent measures to increase remuneration and pensions, the author proceeds to explain why "retail prices should reflect actual productions costs" and states that the recent State Council decree on prices aims at "creating optimal conditions for implementing the new economic and financial mechanism and strenthening self-management".

SCINTEIA of 19 February carries a 2,000-word article by Ion Vasile titled: "For A Healthy Development of the Economy It Is Necessary To Also Take Into Account the Influence of Prices". He justifies the recent price increases as a necessary measure for a "realistic policy of prices", so as to ensure "the efficiency of each economic unit and the financial balance of the entire national economy".

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU221203 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 64th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy took place on Friday afternoon at the Bucharest Central House of the army, with the participation of generals and officers of the Bucharest garrison.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, who made a speech.

(D.M. Terentyev), USSR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, also took the floor on this occasion.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

The participants in the meeting then saw a documentary movie made available by the Soviet Embassy.

An exhibition of pictures depicting aspects from the life and activity of the Soviet military opened at the Central Military Museum of Bucharest. On this occasion, speeches were made by Maj Gen Constantin Antip and USSR Military, Air and Naval Attache (D.M. (D.M. Terentyev).

Likewise, the Soviet attache met with cadres and cadets of the "Dimitrie Cantemir" military high-school and with personnel from a unit of our army.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY ON ESPIONAGE ALLEGATIONS

AU170947 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Feb 82 p 6

[N. Corbu: "The 'Fifth Pen' in Action"]

[Text] There are diseases which can break out at any time, and others which are seasonal. In winter, for example, kidney, synus and bronchial ailments are more frequent.

And the disease that appears endemically and epidemically in politically cold weather is the espionage malady.

With pupils dilated by the espionage virus, eyes see secret agents in the old washing woman and in the shoeshine boy on the corner of the street, or try to decipher the secret code of pumpkin seeds and find microsenders in toothpaste tubes.

..In the same manner, a well-known American journalist with a noble name, Arnaud de Borchgrave, and one of this Spanish colleagues, Luis Maria Anson, are making desperate efforts to open people's eyes, and, with pupils dilated by the espionage virus, watch the manic progress of a new world war: the world war of information.

Through this, the East is trying to destroy the West, by intensively activating the "fifth column," christened by the two "the fifth pen," since that is its weapon.

The "fifth pen" commits horrible crimes; next to them, Hitchcock's horror movies are only idyllic fairy tales to put good children to bed.

This is what the two vigilantes claim: "The fifth pen undermines the ruling structures and destroys Western social order;" "the fifth pen strikes everywhere, in literature, movies, theater, music, press, radio and television." University professors with democratic views, lecturers with materialist leanings, antimilitaristic students, painters who draw a dove -- they are all secret agents. We also learn that the "fifth pen" "hails any progressive priest, supports pornography, destroys the unity of the family and mocks religious morals." That means that the photographers of magazine nudes, the pimps and patrons of sex shops and the divorce maniacs are also secret agents, all of them.

Through its secret agents, the "fifth pen attempts to compromise politicians by making financial scandals public, and injects in all fibers of society the reign of fear, spreads lies about terrorist attacks and sows terror about fascist rebirth." "Not even children's television programs are free of it, because the information war is a long-term war, and children's minds must be won over very early."

That means that when you see children programs on television showing little girls and boys playing ball or weaving crowns of flowers instead of playing with tanks or at being space pilots and burning the earth with laser beams, the "fifth pen" has been infiltrating the program and parents have every reason to smash the television set.

We also learn that "the fifth pen hunts NATO, stirs uncertainty among armed forces, incited liberal officers against conservative ones, and poisons the enlisted men." This is undoubtedly why nobody hears about demonstrators bearing slogans such as: "Long live atomic death." "No to jobs, yes to bombs!" "We want guns, not butter!" "We don't want clothes and don't want shoes, only missile silos!" The "fifth pen" tries to scare the world with the threat of nuclear conflagration, bad-mouthing the esthetic beauty and enchanted colors of atomic mushrooms, and ignoring the sweet perfume of radioactive ashes.

... That's what the espionnage bug does: it produces a high fever that can even turn into a frenzy. If the weather, or rather the climate, does not warm up, if the political cold persists with its espionage epidemics, McCarthy's ghost is going to get down his gun and green Tyrolean hat and go out again on a witch hunt.

Because, you see, the earth is teeming with secret agents. At least 4 billion of them.

FATE OF DISSIDENT V. PARASCHIV STILL UNKNOWN

PM221457 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Feb 82 p 32

[Unattributed report: "Help for Paraschiv"]

[Text] "What has happened to Vasile Paraschiv, the Romanian who was fighting for a free trade union?" Unfortunately no definitive answer to this question emerged yesterday at the press conference given by representatives of the French league for the defense of human rights in Romania, the International Human Rights Federation, the Force Ouvriere, CFDT and Federation d'Education Nationale Trade Unions and the Paraschiv Committee, regarding our correspondent Bernard Poulet, following the attach which he suffered on Friday 12 February at Ploesti (Romania) when he was trying to meet with Paraschiv.

After pointing out that Paraschiv has shown no sign of life for over 3 years, Bernard Poulet said he wondered why he [Poulet] was subjected to such rough handling. It is impossible to rule out immediately the possibility of an "oversight" or, on the contrary, a "revenge" by "king Ceausescu" against our colleague, who covered for LE MATIN last fall's events in the Motru mining region, where the party first [as published] secretary had been vilified by enraged miners. In any case it seems that this "faux pas" is the result of a definite tension within the Romanian authorities in connection with the vast economic difficulties affecting the country, popular unease and their anxiety at seeing this unease channeled into independent trade unions, as in Poland.

As for the fate of Vasile Paraschiv, whom some people, including Paul Goma of the Romanian Human Rights League, believe was executed by the political police 2-3 years ago, it seems that his real or simulated "resurrection" was a maneuver by the Romanian authorities just before the country was due to be brought before the ILO.

All the trade union organizations represented, which invited Vasile Parashiv to visit them in 1977 and to which he appealed again in a final message received in France recently, agreed on a principle of joint action to retrace and assist him. A demonstration outside the Romanian Embassy has been planned for next week by the Paraschiv Committee, while Amnesty International announced a campaign vis-a-vis the Romanian Government.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC VISITS AUSTRIA 22 FEB

Arrival, Start of Talks

LD221348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec arrived here this morning on a one-day visit for regular talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Dr Willibald Pahr. Shortly after Vrhovec's arrival, the two ministers started their talks. Josip Vrhovec is returning to Belgrade tonight.

More on Talks With Pahr

LD222018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1980 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec agreed today in Vienna that Austria and Yugoslavia should continue coordinating the activity of neutral and non-aligned countries in order to find a way out of the present grave situation at the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference [CSCE].

In the regular [word indistinct] exchange of views between Yugoslav and Austrian foreign ministers, Willibald Pahr and Josip Vrhovec assessed that the final document proposal submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries last December in Madrid [word indistinct] the platform for a quest of solution. They noted that the value of this proposal had not been disputed by either Eastern or Western countries, and that new efforts should be made on that basis towards a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting.

Willibald Pahr and Josip Vrhovec assessed that Yugoslav-Austrian relations were advancing. They also talked about Austrian President Kirchschlaeger's visit to Yugoslavia due in April of this year. Pahr and Vrhovec stressed the importance of global economic negotiations expressing regret at the fact that obstacles to a start on these negotiations had not yet been removed. Today's talks between Willibald Pahr and Josip Vrhovec were attended by the heads of the Austrian and Yugoslav delegations to the CSCE Madrid meeting.

SOVIET ARMED FORCES DAY MARKED IN BELGRADE

AU221519 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] TANJUG -- Yesterday, a festive event was held in the Belgrade Hall of the Yugoslav People's Army on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On that occasion, representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Embassy of the Soviet Union spoke on the founding and development of the Soviet Army and its contribution to the victory over fascism.

Lt Gen Predrag Djuric, chief of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army attended the festive event which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia, and Arkadiy Zhuk, military, naval and air attache, together with members of the embassy, also attended the festive meeting.

CULAFIC RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

AU221453 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] TANJUG -- Yesterday, Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY, at his request. Cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and certain international issues were discussed during the conversation.

NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES 22 FEB

LD222058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Alfons van der Stee, minister of finance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During his stay the Netherlands minister will hold talks with Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, on promoting financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands and on cooperation between the two countries in the IMF and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Meeting With Andov

LD222108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Coordination of SFRY Economic Cooperation with the EEC and EFTA, today received A.P.J.M. van der Stee, minister of finance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. During the meeting they exchanged views on SFRY-EEC cooperation, problems encountered, and solutions which could contribute to the realization of the basic aims of the agreement on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the community, which presupposes the creation of conditions favoring longer-term and more stable relations that would secure a more balanced cooperation. The Netherlands ambassador to Belgrade also took part in the meeting.

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGY, ROTATIONAL POSTS

LD192014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has spoken with journalists from KOMUNIST in advance of the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session on ideological trends. Today's KOMUNIST carries excerpts from this conversation.

Speaking about the reasons for raising this issue on the LCY Central Committee agenda, Mojsov said that the session had been prepared earlier, but that problems of economic stabilization had come to the forefront and mobilized the whole of the League of Communists membership. A discussion on ideological trends should contribute to further mobilization of the League of Communists, because meanwhile there have also been instances which now require more detailed analysis and considerably greater involvement by the organization.

Mojsov then pointed to the lack of sufficient involvement by our prominent Marxists, intellectuals and political leaders in public polemics, noting that this was the cause of many problems in the ideological sphere. Mojsov wondered why we view the movement of various ideological trends around us and only record them or refer to them partially. Why have we not been involved in exposing the real essence of these various movements and tendencies in our public, tendencies which are coming to the fore increasingly in the information media? According to Mojsov, the reasons lie in a certain degree of relaxation in the League of Communists, as a result of the habit of Comrade Tito pronouncing on everything or Kardelj working things out theoretically, as well as in the fact that with time the League of Communists has grown together with the social superstructure and, with the increase in the number of members, it has lulled into the conviction that it acted in all directions together with the system.

We thus lulled our conscience to sleep, together with the realization that in the war and postwar years the League of Communists itself was the leader of the working class in its historic aims.

However, it would be mistaken to expect only people in leading positions in the League of Communists to be involved in the ideological struggle, Mojsov emphasized, adding that the battle should be waged by all cells of society, particularly in the information media, the nuclei of Marxist education at the universities and in the journals. Why, for example do we not have in the press not one or two, but a thousand pens which will be constantly struggling against all those who try to damage our achievements or turn us away from the path along which we are going?

[Word indistinct] we have turned to specific issues of our internal development and neglected the ideological struggle, Mojsov emphasized warning of various ideological orientations which have risen up like mushrooms after the rain and are multiplying increasingly. We only look at them or wage some marginal battles, but neglect the struggle which we should raise against our ideological opponents. We have given them room and sustance to oppose our developments. All the tendencies have now come to the surface, and even the ideology of the "Red Brigades" has penetrated into the ranks of our youth. The focus of our work, therefore, should be aimed at strengthening the quality of ideological work, training communists to come to grips with the issues with which we are confronted within society, and building up the League of Communists basic organization as the exponent of ideological work. The League of Communists must be involved much more than up to now in carrying out its ideological orientations, instead of repeating them, and it must carry out its ideological role through specific political action, and not by means of education of enlightenment.

Mojsov then commented on various interpretations of Tito's idea of collective work and responsibility, noting that it had been interpreted in a limiting way as the setting of mandates for responsible posts. The essence of this idea is to establish collective work at all levels and to prevent instances of leaderism and attempts to make someone the representative of the general interest, and others their followers. The sense of the idea is in deprofessionalizing political and party work and ending the reproduction of professional political workers who enter into political activity through the back door as secretaries of basic organizations or local branches, so as to emerge down the steps and take on other political functions. After all, Mojsov emphasized, the whole idea of self-management is that all should manage, and that it should not be the privilege of a narrow circles of people. We have already made a certain amount of progress in this deprofessionalization, and in the League of Communists as a whole we have the least number of professionals of all parties in the world. There are already many workers in direct production who lead party organizations, and in several republics and provinces it has been accepted that cadres which arrive in party and assembly forums should keep their job, receive income from their organization and, when their mandate is ended, return to it. Now we have the problem that it is difficult to find people who want to accept such positions, as there are few who want to leave their jobs for a year. [Words indistinct] tendencies, but this can grow into a situation in which political and party posts are held by those who do not have anything else to do, and who have missed opportunities for everything else.

[Words indistinct], on the other hand, our attention has been concentrated too much on appointing people to posts and relieving them of their duties, and the one year mandate is being applied for its own sake, even where there is no need for it.

Comrade Tito himself was very flexible in relation to the duration of the mandate. The League of Communists Statute, which will be changed and supplemented as a result of the changes which have arisen between the two congresses, will probably not contain a precise provision on whether someone should be elected for one year and whether he will have the right to be elected for a second year. The general principles of collective work, collective responsibility and frequent change in leading positions will be raised, and the rest will be established by standing orders on the work of central and provincial committees.

In reply to a question on whether there is adequate realization about what young people up to the age of 27 years, who form one third of the membership, want in the League of Communists and of the League of Communists, Mojsov said that on the one hand the large number of young people is a positive fact, for young people see in the League of Communists an organization which can satisfy their orientations and interests, but this has also drained the youth organization of work. In the congress discussions and after the congress, therefore, we must do much to advocate the revival of the youth organizations not so as to have one more organization, but so that precisely that organization can do most to satisfy the interests of young people.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES TUZLA AKTIV ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD191918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking to the political aktiv of Tuzla and northeast Bosnia on topical issues of the economic and political situation in Yugoslavia last night, also referred to the situation in the information media. Of this, Milulic said:

(?It is well known) that in the development of the public information system, we have achieved (?an enviable) level and that this system is continuing to be built up in accordance with the general development of our society. Viewed as a whole, the press, radio and television are increasingly involved in affirming achievements and pointing to the problems with which we are confronted.

Since the press is an integral part of society, all problems objectively existing in social life are reflected, in their own way, [words indistinct] in the public organs. All the confusion about problems and issues which are raised in society. particularly in the first phase of discussions, "throws up" to the surface differences in assessments of their causes. These differences also affect the orientation of the press, radio and television. Through correct involvement the information media can contribute to overcoming these differences, that is, by a correct consideration and elimination of open problems and confusion about overcoming them. By the same token, when such an orientation is lacking, the public organs "inflame" the politicization of open questions and problems and thus influence the creation of a climate in which it is difficult to solve them.

The current moment of development of our society, Mikulic went on, is characterized by the struggle for the continued development of socialist self-management and the realization of the economic stabilization policy. The preparations for the congress are also marked by this. We know that in the functioning of the self-management system and the development of income-based relations there are inconsistencies, deviations from the constitution and law on associated labor and usurpation of self-management rights of working people and citizens and so forth. These are the real battles for the consistent realization of the long-term development strategy of our society, for which we have opted [words indistinct].

Are the information media suitably involved in this decisive battle? Viewed as a whole, undoubtedly they are not. But the following questions are not groundless either: Why does part of the press and the other media give space to those views which on key essential issues express doubt in socialist self-management and offer different models of social relations? The very fact of opening up a platform for antiself-management viewpoints, allegedly in the form of passing on information in a neutral way, represents as aspect of resistance to the [word indistinct] course for which we have opted at the ballot box.

Attempts to justify this by referring to the pluralism of self-management interests does not help, for opposition standpoints cannot join together with those interests in any way for the simple reason that they express the politicking interests of antisocialist and antiself-management courses. Giving room to such forces hold back the democratization of general social life. [sentence indistinct] So we can interpret sterile objectivity and alleged equidistance from all political platforms, on the pretext of achieving "total" information as a hidden orientation which creeps along the very boundary of counterrevolutionary activity.

Mikulic then went on to say that certain orientations in some of the media, when they carry out surprising selectivity under the guise of abandoning "neutralism," are along the same lines in objective terms. As a rule, in that part of the public organs, "criticism" is aimed at someone outside one's own area, which, in itself, is an expression of isolationism. When lack of tolerance and exclusivity begin to be used as a means of political labeling and a way of morally discrediting individual people and whole environments, then individual information media are acting unambigiously on behalf of dishonorable efforts in the political struggle for power and dominance of individuals and groups and for the destruction of socialist togetherness and the constitutional federative system of Yugoslavia.

Mikulic then spoke about some other negative tendencies and said the following, among other things:

We have already established, he said, that from time to time, in (? society), as a rule when problems arise in its material and social development or when the international situation becomes complicated and especially, as at this time, when both tendencies are present [remainder of sentence indistinct]. This has already lasted for 2 years, and was particularly intensive after Tito's death.

And while the sound of the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You" resounds and spreads among the people, Mikulic went on, individuals, under the guise of the "demystification" of historical events and personalities, but in fact acting to denigrate the armed revolution and its ethics and the role of the party in a revolution and workers' and people's [word indistinct] attack Tito's work and personality, the constitutional order and the law on associated labor. They also try to do what they did not succeed in doing while Tito and Kardelj were alive; that is, separating their works and casting a shadow on their close comradeship and joint struggle which lasted for decades. In objective terms, all this denigrates the authority and the movement as well as institutions of the system and personalities and is along the lines of an attempt to cause general chaos and to bring our society into a king of crisis.

Naturally, as in the past, this will finally remain a mere attempt. But we must ask why, in a certain sense, we are worried by this, and why we react to this only when there is a real danger that these forces might win positions in parts of the press and periodical press and individual publishing houes and so create the conditions for legal activity against the gains and aims of our revolution. Why do we allow such standpoints to be released in public, printed and presented without relevant criticism, polemics and commentaries, thereby causing confusion among citizens who do not understand what is happening, nor the motives why all this is done? Do we feel the pulse of the working class and people, do we, as communists, look further ahead, or do we, as a result of imposed discussions on "absolute freedom" of activity for all tendencies and forces, make concessions to those who hold antisocialist and antiself-management positions?

For the sake of illustration, I should like to mention that, for example, 1948, that is, the period of political pressure by Cominform members on the Yugoslav Communist Party and the threatening of our country's independence, is now discussed and written about outside its historical context in a biased manner; and the truth that the Yugoslav Communist Party, the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in those years fought for and defended their country's independence and its right to its own path to socialism is suppressed, while focus is given to what was allegedly done by those who supported aggressive pressures on our party and country and to those who placed themselves in the service of those who then threatened our autonomy and independence, which is rightly treated as betrayal of one's country, equal to every other kind of betrayal. About 2,000 border guards and members of the security services died on our borders in those years, Branko Mikulic recalled, and not one of those who embarked on the path of betrayal of their country was sentenced to death. It is interesting that these facts are not written about, that is, about the humanism of our revolution, but describing the tales of "fallen" individuals, about how they personally experienced those years is an objective attempt to "conjure up" an impression quite contrary to this.

Recently, a youth newspaper, Mikulic said, released an open letter to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which sought the investigation "in the interests of the party" of the "Goli Otok incident" [Cominformists were imprisoned on Goli Otok] in which people were exposed to "torture...worthy of Nazi concentration camps and Stalin's gulags," the letter says. In answer to criticism of the content of this letter, the editorial board replies: "In answer to the question of why there is such cynicism and irony in the text, we reply: You kept silent for 30 years, and we consider we have the right to mock you."

Why? I ask, Mikulic said. Because our country's independence was defended successfully, as well as our right to decide on how to build socialism? Naturally, no one can justify any inhumane actions, but one should not lose sight of the fact that it was 1948. Writing about the conflict with Stalin, Kardelj in his book "Secanja" ["Memories"] said:

"The battle for life and death had started...along all the borders with East European countries we dug trenches and raised fortifications. The country fortified itself by all means. If similar events were to happen again, we would again act in a similar way. We were cruel to internal agents of the Cominform. But we could not have behaved differently, for otherwise we would have opened the door to Stalin directly."

Therefore, Branko Mikulic emphasized at the end of his speech, the motives of opening up this question in this way need to be considered and evaluated. Does one want to justify treason and criticize the fact that independence was defended resolutely? Which and whose interests and aims should this serve?

DRAGOSAVAC, DOLANC VISIT VOJVODINA 19 FEB

AU221521 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 82 p 6

[J. D. report]

[Text] Yesterday, Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vasa Milic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, together with their associates, visited Vrsac. Accompanied by their hosts, they visited the Hemofarm medicines factory and the Vrsacki Vinogradi work organizations.

During their visit to the medicines factory, the guest showed interest in the conditions and results of that collective's economic operations. The factory has 350 mainly highly professional workers and, just as is the case with other manufacturers of medicine, its production is linked to the imports of the necessary producer goods. It was pointed out on that occasion that our 16 manufacturers of medicines should conclude an accord on distributing and assigning the production of various types of medicines to avoid having the manufacture of the same medicines in several factories.

Referring to the frequent shortages of some individual medicines, Dragosavac pointed out that "the LCY should adopt a stricter attitude toward those leaders who have failed to make efforts to solve the problems in work collectives" which they are heading.

Speaking about the problem of providing the necessary foreign exchange for the pharmaceutical industry, Stane Dolanc cited an interesting example. The fact is that the savings from collecting old paper would amount to double the amount of the foreign exchange needed for buying producers goods for the manufacturers of medicines.

The guests expressed satisfaction with the plans and results of work of the Agropanonija composite organization of associated labor which employs about 6,500 workers, and especially with the organization's creation of reproduction entities.

At the Vrsacki Vinogradi work organization, Milomir Djordjevic informed the guests on the undertaking of the local wine growers and wine makers and the development of 850 hectares of new vineyards. This work should be completed by 1985.

POLITIKA: ATTACKERS OF KOSOVO SERBS 'UNCOVERED'

AU221455 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 82 p 10

[V. Simonovic report]

[Text] Pec, 18 Feb -- The intensive work of workers of the internal affairs organs in Pec, which continues day and night, has been crowned by a great success: The Albanian irredentists who carried out violent attacks on honest citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have been uncovered. As a matter of fact, today Vladeta Basanovic, secretary of the Pec Secretariat for Internal Affairs, informed us that a great part of the incidents that have taken place in this revolutionary town have been resolved. However, the greatest success of the internal affairs service has been the uncovering of the rowdies who beat up Slobodan Vojinovic, deputy director of the Pec secondary school, Drago Ljubanovic, driver of the Metohijaturist work organization, and Vojin Mijovic, age 70 years, from the surroundings of Decani, who have been treated in the surgical ward of the Pec hospital, and Zivko Knezevic, automobile mechanic, who has been treated at home.

As our newspaper reported these cases in detail, a little more than a month ago, the rowdies stopped the aforementioned citizens in the night and beat them with iron bars and subsequently the aforementioned citizens were transported, in an unconscious state, to the appropriate places for medical treatment. The case of Mijovic deserves special attention: Having persistently claimed that he had been beaten up by rowdies with a stick, he was taken to hospital for treatment only 2 days later.

It must be mentioned that the attacker of Dragan Ivanovic, who was also treated in the surgical ward of the Pec hospital, has been also uncovered, that the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs are tracking down the perpetrators of some other incidents and that the group of 13 bullies who during one night broke the windshields of several automobiles in the city center has been arrested. Today the names of the bullies involved were not released, in the interest of the investigating process, but all of them have been identified and they are being held in investigating detention and criminal proceedings have been initiated against them.

Following the cadre changes, the security organs in Pec are achieving enormous results and they are well on the way to elucidating all cases of rowdyism that have happened recently.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

LD221954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Franc Popit, the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today adopted the standing order on the work of the Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists, due to be held in Ljubljana from 15 to 17 April. The work of the congress will be done at plenary sessions and in the following five commissions: commission for socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and development; commission for development of the political system of self-management; commission for questions of education, science and culture; commission for international relations; and commission for the development and Statute of the Slovene League of Communists. The congress will be attended by 643 delegates, 143 members of League of Communists organs with the status of delegate, and about 450 guests. Some 250 journalists have so far applied to report on the work of the congress.